INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 33 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Futile Govt. Manoeuvres To Foil Amendment

But Jinnah Scores With Congress Backing

Chair's "No" To Law Member

FEDERATION SCHEME REJECTED

Congress Members Remain Neutral On Communal Award

NEW DELHI, February 7.

Inspite of Government's frantic efforts to inflict defeat on Mr. Jinnah's amendments to their motion for consideration of the J. P. C. Report on Thursday in the Assembly, the Independent leader carried the day with the solid backing of the Congress votes.

CHAIR'S "NO" TO LAW MEMBER

The Law Member vainly pleaded with the Chair to put both the amendments together to vote, but the Speaker, agreeing with Messrs. Jinnah and Desai declared that the "so-called amendments" were in fact substantive propositions and that there was no necessity to put them to vote again.

VOTING AT A GLANCE

NEW DELHI, February 7.

The Assembly first voted on Mr. Desai's amendment rejecting the J. P. C. Report and voted it down by 72 to 61 votes. Then Mr. Desai's proposal asking the Assembly to remain neutral on the Communal Award was also rejected by 84 to 44 votes.

Endorsement Of Award

The House then voted on Mr. Jinnah's entire proposition in parts.

The first part endorsing the Communal Award was carried by 68 to 15 votes. Congressites numbering 43 abstained and Government supporters voted in its favour.

"Drop Federation Scheme"

The remaining part of Mr. Jinnah's resolution demanding modifications in the scheme of provincial autonomy and proposing that the federation scheme be dropped in favour of new proposals giving complete responsible government at the centre was also carried by 74 to 58 votes.—A.P.

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

Long before the Assembly met to-day to conclude the debate on the J. P. C. Report, the visitors' galleries were fully packed, exceeding the limits of sitting accommodation with the result that the Council of State gallery, like yesterday, had to be opened to the public, voting to-day's crowd was one of the greatest, easily breaking all the past recent years.

The President announced, when the House met to-day, that the following members had been appointed to be on the panel of the Chairmen:—

Sir Mohammad Yakub, Mr .S. Satyamurthi, Sir Henry Gidney and Sardar Sant Singh.

The following members had been elected on the Standing Committee for the Department of Education, Health and Lands:—

Mr .Fakir Chand, Dr. Rajan and Mr. J. A. Milligan.

FULL OF BLUNDERS.

Mr. Aney, Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party was first called upon by the President to open the debate to-day on the J. P. C. Report. At the outset Mr. Aney declared that the Report was full of blunders, misconception and misstatements. The recommendations of the Report were full of absurdity inasmuch as they were bustled with safeguards.

Mr. Aney asserted that the authors of the Report approached the Indian problem from entirely a wrong point of view and even with prejudice. In the Report it is in one place admitted that Indians since 1921 have shown remarkable capacity for parliamentary business and yet in another place of the Report its authors jump down to the astounding proposition that Indians are wanting in the elementary conditions which are essential for a parliamentary form of Government.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee, continued Mr. Aney, did not understand the reality of the Indian situation. If the Indians have been lacking in the essentials of a parliamentary Government, how could they work the 1921 constitution?

The safeguards have, continued Mr. Aney, been conceived merely to perpetuate the economic exploitation and political domination. Under such circumstances there is no scope, not only of any real advance, but even the sort of advance contemplated by the authors of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.

Attacking the Communal Award

(Continued on page 9.)

Our Special Correspondent's messages on Page 6

INDIA BILL IN COMMONS

Winterton Challenges Churchill To Debate On Dominion Status

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Mr. David Grenfell, (Labour) the first speaker on resumption of the India debate, declared that the people in India had declared against the Bill in the present form. They should be consulted with a view to making it acceptable to them. The Bill, as it stood, could not be described as self-government. Obviously it permitted Indians to participate in Government administration, but did not ensure that they would receive full rights in the control of local or national affairs.

TEST FOR JUDGMENT.

Contending that the Bill was over-cautious, Mr. Grenfell urged the members of the House of Commons to regard it as though it was to apply to Britain and said that there was no remedy for the inferior position which the Indians occupied in their own country except the removal of racial discrimination. Labourites wished to see the general conditions in India raised to the level of those in Britain as soon as possible. The British administration would be judged by the extent to which it succeeded in raising the standard of living of India's teeming millions.

REAL INTERESTS OF BRITAIN.

Emphasising the importance of goodwill Mr. Grenfell said that British goods could not be sold in India unless India was disposed

(Continued on page 6).

President's Conduct

ADJOURNMENT NOTICE

NEW DELHI, February 7.

Sir Mahomed Yakub has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the conduct of the President in conducting the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report debate.—United Press.

POLITICS IN VILLAGE INDUSTRIES!

Hoare, Alive To Its "Dangerous Potentialities"

LONDON, February 7.

In the House of Commons the Duchess of Atholl drew the attention of Sir S. Hoare to the Law Member's recent statement in the Assembly that the aim of the Village Industries Association was drill and discipline massed to be used later for political purposes and asked what steps the Government of India were taking to prevent the Association under the guise of working for economic betterment from taking political action of the kind referred to.

Sir S. Hoare replied that the fact that the Government of India thought it necessary to issue the circular pointing out the possibly dangerous potentialities of the association was sufficient indication that they were alive to the possibilities that the movement would be used for subversive purposes and that the necessary action would be taken if and when required.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY DECLARES WAR ON J. P. C. SCHEME

HOARE FLOUTS PUBLIC OPINION

Validity Of Trade Agreement Unaffected By Assembly Verdict!

LONDON, Feb. 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hammersley asked whether Sir Samuel Hoare had taken cognisance of the action of the Legislative Assembly in connection with the Indo-British Trading Agreement and whether consequently any change in the policy was contemplated. Sir Samuel replied that the Government of India had decided not to accept the motion recommending the denunciation of the agreement. The validity of the agreement was unaffected and no change of policy was contemplated.

Mr. Hammersley further asked whether not only the Agreement but the exchange of letters following the agreement were unaffected. Sir Samuel advised Mr. Hammersley to submit the question in writing and added: "My impression is that the exchange of letters is unaffected."—Reuter.

MRS. MOTILAL BETTER NOW

Kamala Nehru Maintains Improvement

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru is reported to be better now. She has had her paralytic stroke and the wound is almost healed up. But she feels great weakness.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru is maintaining improvement.—United Press.

Nariman's Call For United Action

Proposed Constitution Is For Slaves

More than ten thousand people assembled on the Chaupati sands on Thursday evening to condemn the proposed Constitutional reforms and called upon the representatives in the Legislature to reject the scheme.

All-Parties Join

Speakers representing different schools of political thought in the City joined together on one platform to express their indignation at the proposed scheme which was conceived "in a spirit of Imperialist domination and economic exploitation."

All For Rejection

The chorus of opinion was definitely for the rejection of the J.P.C. scheme and the speakers emphasized that the country would prefer to continue to struggle for Swaraj under the present Constitution.

Constituent Assembly

The only Constitution that would be acceptable to Indians, was a Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

Nation's Solidarity

The following organizations participated in the proceedings:

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, A.I.T.U.C, A I K T U C, Hindu Mahasabha, Nationalist Muslim Party, Nationalist Christian Party, Anti-Communal League, All-India Press Workers' Federation, Independence of India League, Young Nationalist League, The Provisional Committee of Students for Anti-J.P.C. Report Agitation, The Nationalist Harijan Association, The Youngmen's Sikh Association, The Indian States' People's Conference and others.

STRENGTH OF UNITED FRONT

Nariman's Call To Avert National Calamity

Mr. K. F. Nariman first thanked the various associations and parties that had joined the Congress on this occasion to make this function a success and welcomed their representatives once more on the Congress platform. He said:—

POWER OF UNITED STAND.

"Six years ago the Simon Commission Report held the political ground as firmly as the J. P. C. Report holds it to-day. It was then declared by British Imperialists as boastfully and pompously as they do to-day that no matter what agitation or opposition in India, even if the non-co-operation with the Commission is complete, still the British Parliament will only accept its findings and base the constitution only on its advice. However, the strength of united public opinion in India compelled them to change the policy and that report was consigned to waste-paper basket and new methods were discovered to appease Indian agitation.

"So even to-day, at this eleventh hour, if a united front is shown and political India speaks with one voice that, come what may, at whatever risks and costs, undergoing any sacrifice or suffering, we shall not accept the imposed constitution but will exercise our right of self-determination and future India shall enjoy a constitution framed and passed by Indians alone; then there is no power in the world, not even the mighty British Empire, that can obstruct or prevent India's exercise of that natural and legitimate birth-right.

SURPRISING.

"It is surprising that when all parties and communities unite and work together to secure relief whenever there is a natural or physical calamity, such as earthquakes or floods, etc., even in limited areas, for a political calamity like the one which is much more wide-spread and which adversely affects the whole Nation and country and the country will have to suffer under its ravages for a much longer period, we cannot form a 'Joint Political Relief Committee' composed of all communities and all parties like the Earthquake or Flood Relief Committees to save the country from the impending political calamity.

"When all are agreed to condemn, why should they quarrel and fall out only over the particular methods of condemnation. Perhaps since the beginning of British Raj no Imperial or Government measure has evoked such a wide-spread dissatisfaction or such a keen resentment. Their usual friends have also deserted them and there is no decent Indian of any political standing throughout the country, who has a good word to say about it. It is really all the more deplorable that in spite of such universal condemnation all round, it is found difficult to bring all these dissentients and opponents on a common platform.

The object of this country-wide demonstration on this day is to convey the Nation's mandate to those calculating and hesitating wobblers, to call upon all of them in the name of the country and nation to give up this narrow petty-fogging, selfish policy of bargain and barter and show a common united and manly stand and thus avert the great impending political and national calamity; if they fail to follow that mandate and save the situation even at this eleventh hour, the country and both the present

(Continued on page 10).

Why Pay Crores For Sham Reforms?

REFORMS IN SOVIET

Sweeping Changes In Parliamentary Constitution

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, Feb. 7.

Sweeping constitutional reforms were carried unanimously with acclamation at the All-Soviet Russian Union Congress.

Molotov said all the best in the parliamentary system will henceforth be embodied in the Soviet system. Now the class system is practically abolished. They could adopt the secret ballot.

Other changes include direct election from the local Soviets to all the Russian Soviet Union Congress and also possibly Central Executive, equal representation of peasants and workers.

Molotov promised the early attainment of universal suffrage.

JAWAHARLAL FIT IN JAIL

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is keeping fit in jail.

He is reported to have gained 2 pounds in weight compared with his weight in the Naini Central Jail.—United Press.

NATION PROTESTS AGAINST J. P. C. REPORT

In response to Babu Rajendra Prasad's appeal to the nation to observe Thursday February 7 as the All-India J.P.C. Report Protest Day, there are country wide demonstrations and the resolution as suggested by the Congress President was passed at public meetings.

The following are some of the important towns wherefrom report of such demonstrations have been received.

Nagpur, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Patna, Lahore, Benares, Poona: Rangoon and Calcutta.

DISTRUST OF INDIANS

Babu Rajendra Prasad himself presided over a public meeting held at Allahabad to condemn the J.P.C. Report and made a searching analysis of the Report declaring that the distrust of Indians about their wisdom and ability to carry on administration was writ large on the Report. He did not believe that the safeguards would remain as dead letters in the Statute Book, but as experience amply has demonstrated, pretty effective use would be made of them whenever there was conflict of interests between England and India. Rajendra Babu stressed that any constitution not made by Indians could not possibly satisfy India.

CRORES FOR SHAM REFORMS

"We must frame our own Constitution," he said, "and the Reforms embodied in the J.P.C. Report are sham and for this sham we are asked to pay several crores of rupees yearly. That is why there is no alternative, but to reject it", he added.—United Press.

SET UPON AND STABBED

Fatal Encounter in City Street

One Abdul Rasul Abdul Rauf, while passing along Trimbak Parasuram Street on Thursday afternoon was set upon by two Pathans and stabbed. The assailants left the victim on the Street and absconded. A police constable removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admittance. The Maharbawdi police are making inquiries.

STOP PRESS.

HOARE'S REBUFF TO PAGE-CROFT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Sir Henry Pagecroft suggested to the House that it had better adjourn to reconsider the matter in view of the Assembly's vote today and declared that Sir Samuel Hoare's Dominion Status statement had no Parliamentary sanction and was not binding on anyone. He asked Sir Samuel Hoare if "Dominion Status" meant status under the Statute of Westminster. Sir Samuel replied: "I am quite able to answer but I think it had better be done in its proper place in the debate." (Government cheers).—Reuter.

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ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted part-time temporary teachers for Telgu Primary Schools in F and G Wards. Time: three hours in the morning. Pay: Rs. 20 p.m. Apply to Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Bombay (7). (9614).

Wanted two Matriculated trained and one Graduate trained Tutoresses for Zanzibar. Must know Gujarati or Urdu. Apply Box No. 3632, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted, by European Import-house, energetic salesman for Sundries. Only those who have long experience in the line and first-rate influence in the bazaar, need apply under Box 3627, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Depot Managers to push sale of Tea (Packets and Loose). Monthly allowance Rs. 25 plus commission, house rent, etc. No security required. T Hansraj Bros., 180, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta. (3575).

Wanted Manager, Asstt. Manager, Cashier, Senior junior clerks, for Ltd. concern. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3625).

Wanted Canvassers for up-country having experience in stationery, cutlery and hardware lines. Salary Rs. 40 to 45. Apply to Box No. 3623, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Stockists and organisers on liberal terms, to push the sale of our sports material, those who can deposit Rs. 50 against samples need apply to Lime & Co., Sialkot City. (3624).

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced hand to take charge of our "Wool Spinning" and "Wool Finishing Plant." Only those having at least 10 years practical experience need apply stating the minimum salary acceptable. Manager, Model Industries, Dayalbagh, Agra. (9596).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—17 Club Back Road from 1-4-35 nice ground floor bungalow, drawing, dining rooms 2, 4 bed rooms, modern convenience, servants quarters, garages, Apply: Mrs. Karaka, New Customs House, Fort, (3633)

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted—Secondhand or new Oil-expellers, Filters, Seedcrushers, Steamengines and Boilers, Shanker Moulding Works, Bareilly. (3631).

44. MEDICAL.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7 Lahria Sarai (Bihar.) (3584)

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golv.	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nerai	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Almer Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public N

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Bengal, C. I. & C. P. first grade steam coal pits mouth delivery to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1935–1936, ending 31st March, 1936, so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 23rd February, 1935 at 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 400 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tender are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dt. 5-2-1935. 9612

READY WASTE FOR SALE

COTTON and YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 11th February, 1935, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Tres. & Agents.
9607

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two Share Certificates for Rs. 100 each Share No. 47400 of the Central Provinces Rlys. Co., Ltd. and No. 4218 of the Guzerat Rlys. Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Dr. B. Shukul have been lost or mislaid.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

Name:—DR. B. SHUKUL.
Address:—Retired Asstt. Medical Officer, Narsinghpur. (C. P.).
3637

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS—1935.

LISTS in accordance with Section 28 (k) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended upto date, showing the number of valid votes and the number of rejected votes given to each of the candidates at the Ward Elections on the 22nd January, 1935, are now available for inspection by voters of the respective Wards. Copies will be supplied at Re. 1 for each Ward to any Candidate of that Ward.

Mr. Damodar Krishnaji Sawant, one of the five candidates for Election of Councillors by representatives of Registered Trade Unions having withdrawn, the remaining four candidates have been duly elected as Councillors.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices
Bombay, 7th February, 1935.
9613.

NOTICE.

BIJAPUR MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 900 to 1000 tons of the best kind of Singareni, Bengal and C. P. coal F.O.R. Bijapur Railway Station and at the Bhutnal Tank which is situated at a distance of 6 1/2 miles from the Railway Station, for the Bijapur water works for the financial year 1935-36. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 10th of February, 1935, with a deposit of Rs. 200. Rates for supply of coal at the Bijapur Railway Station and also at the tank should be quoted separately.

G. A. PITRE,
Chief Officer,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur.
Municipal Office,
Bijapur, dated 10-1-1935. 9500

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO.—401—of 1934.

Re: CHARLES JOSEPH CONRAD SCHMITZ of Chembur European Inhabitant, residing at Vadavli near Chembur. Formerly dealing in Cotton and Machinery in the respective names of the Indian Cotton and Waste Co., and the Globe Machinery Agency & Stores at Apollo Street and Ballard Estate upto 1926 nd now working as a salesman on Commission basis in the Service of Indian Smelting and refining Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay. An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court to his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd April, 1935 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1935.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
9616.

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LIST OF INSOLVENTS

The following is the list of persons who are adjudged insolvents by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay:—

Ambrose Francis Indian Christian, of 2nd Lane, Sankli Street, Byculla, A Machineman in the employ of the "Times of India" Press Bombay.

Hamidullakhan Nanekhan Jardoz, Mahomedan, of Mastan Talao, Cross Lane Lately an Embroiderer at Mastan Talao, Cross Lane up to November 1934 and since then unemployed.

Tarmahomed Umar Memon Mahomedan of New Kazi Street, Nall Bazaar. Lately a Dealer in Onions and Potatoes till October 1934 under the name of Umar Usman at Byculla Market and now unemployed.

Motiram Krishnarao Trilokekar, Hindu, of Ville Parle, Dixit Road. A Clerk in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, Chief Accountant's Department.

Ganpat Sadanand Bhandari, Hindu, of Kandivli. A Retail Seller of Flowers at Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Tyabbhai Abdulali Vora and Dawoodbhoy Samsuddin Vora, Mahomedan of Doctor Street, Formerly doing partnership business as Ship-chandlers at Nagdevi Street till 1925 and now the 1st Debtor in the employ of S. Goolamali Ship-chandlers at Nagdevi Street and the 2nd Insolvent unemployed

Balkrishna Purshottam Wagle, Hindu of Girgaum Back Road, Congress House. Lately carrying on business in the name of the Anglo American Printing Press at Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 20th October 1934 and now in the Service of the Minerwa Printing Press, 31, British Hotel Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Esufalli Hyderalli Dawoodi Vora, Mahomedan of 104, Doctor Street, Bhendy Bazar. A Plumber doing Job Work.

DRY WEATHER FORECAST

POONA, Feb. 7.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards after causing a few light showers in Kashmir, Kumaun Hills, North Bengal and Assam.

Forecast:—The weather is likely to be dry over the country, except for a few light showers in Assam.—A. P.

RAN INTO PATH OF MOTOR LORRY

A verdict of death caused by haemorrage, resulting from injuries sustained by the deceased when he was accidentaly knocked down and run over by a motor-lorry at Parel Road on January 30 last, was recorded by the Coronor's Jury on Thursday at the inquest held on Sonu Banoo Surve, aged 65 years.

Giving evidence before the City Coroner, Mr. Arthur Svanivur, Proprietor of the Triangular Motor Co., said that on the day of the accident, he was driving his car along Parel Road from Dadar towards Byculla. Motor-lorry No. 641 Bom. was ahead of him on the proper side of the road between the footpath and the tram-rack. As the lorry was proceeding slowly, witness was preparing to overtake it, when all of a sudden three men shot across the track of the lorry right in front of it. The driver of the lorry jammed his brakes and swerved to the right to avoid them. The three pedestrians were holding each other's hands One of the younger men let go the hand of the deceased and ran away with the result that Sonu fell on the left mud-guard of the vehicle. The driver swerved right round over the tram-lines but the left rear-wheel of the lorry passed over the deceased.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7–2–1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .005 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.9 degrees 4.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 67.6 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs 144 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 10 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-2-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.2deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

(Continued from column 7.)

accepted by Presidents of the Local Branches or the Central Executive Committee. The latter have to send a minimum donation of Rupees Ten or more. Their work is to assist and help the organisers in running the movement, and to carry on the activities.

The branches have been conducting weekly classes and excursions, introducing lots of mirth and merriment among children. Great days and festivals, and anniversaries and birthdays of national heroes are also celebrated. On such occasions children are told stories and explained the significance of those days, and also given sweets or other presents.

ALL INDIA ORGANISATION

Now we wish to extend our brotherhood to all India, and if possible to have our branches and activities throughout India. "Balkanji-Bari" being a Sindhi name might not suit the purpose and therefore not suit the purpose and All India Children's Association'. We can well proceed with the work by starting it from Bombay, where our official "Children's Own Corner" is published every week in the Sunday issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", whose Editor deserves our thanks for giving us this facility.

We cannot certainly do without co-operation of the local persons, and therefore, those who feel interested in children and this their movement are earnestly requested to intimate to us on the following address when the Secretary will be too pleased to supply fuller information: Dada—"Gulistan," Khar, Bombay.

Kolhapur Durbar Asked To Withdraw Prosecutions

Abdur Rehman Mitha Offers Useful Suggestions To Maharaja Regarding Ajra Firing

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha has issued the following statement:—

I have carefully read the statement of information regarding the procedure of the Ajra Firing Inquiry Commission that has appeared in the paper through a Poona telegram.

The unfortunate shooting incident at Ajra in which a large number of Muslims have died, including women and children, has caused sensation among the public all over the country.

Terms of the Committee however are due to some extent to H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur for promptly acceding to the wishes of the Musalmans and appointing a commission of inquiry. But the Commission consists of two officials only. Though the Commissioners are unconnected with Ajra and are to some extent free to act, nevertheless the legitimate and fair demand of the Muslim community has not been conceded by the Maharaja as yet. He has not appointed any independent and non-official Mohomedan and Hindu of high repute as members of that Commission. The object of the Musalmans in making this demand was that the inquiry Commission should have full confidence of the public at large.

I may add that unless the request of the Muslim community expressed through various public meetings is conceded, Muslim will have no confidence in any inquiry which may be held as a sop to the destressed caused by the shooting.

The matter being subjudice, I do not desire to go into the merits now, but I must express the deep wave of indigntaion that is raging through the length and breadth of the Presidency and the whole of India.

Strong efforts are being made at present to unite the two communities. It is therefore essential that the majority community should so work up things so as to infuse confidence in all the minorities.

Country Indignant

I have very high respect and full confidence in H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur that he would at once proceed to appoint an independent and impartial Committee in which the public may may have their full confidence.

With regard to the information published may I be permitted to make the following suggestions:

(1) Withdraw the prosecutions Suspension would evidently frighten the accused who would be witnesses before the Inquiry Commission and also the other witnesses also in consequence.

(2) The Commission should be empowered with powers to deal for contempt of court, such persons as would be found tampering with the witnesses or intimidating them or otherwise interfering with the course of the justice.

Counsel For Defence

(3) The right of appearing through counsel should be conceded to Muslim community who should be allowed to lead evidence and to cross-examine witnesses before the Commission.

(4) The Maharaja should give direction to the Commission to order prosecution of officers and persons of Ichalkaranji who may have acted in defiance of law, justice or exceeded their authority in dealing with innocent and harmless people and that such persons may be prosecuted before the state courts, if not before the political agents or agency courts.

(5) The Maharaja should give direction and place some police officers at the disposal of Muslim community to collect evidence and material at Ichalkaranji to enable them to carry on prosecution and their case before the Commission.

(6) The Maharaja should extend the sitting of the Commission by at least a week to enable the Muslim community to select their own counsel to appear before the Commission to safeguard the interests of the Muslims at Ajra.

Educating While Entertaining

MOVE FOR ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

It was in the year 1926, when "Some Body" in Sind, who prefers to be known as "Dada" (an elder brother), conceived an idea of writing stories, songs etc., and organising prize competitons for children. This was at once given a practical shape, and he started doing so in right earnest by contributing to the various papers at Karachi and elsewhere. It proved very successful indeed, for children took quite a keen interest in their "Corners" and wrote us "fifties of letters each fortnight."

AN ENCOURAGING MESSAGE

The parents and guardians of children also felt happy to see something being done for their youngsters. And in the course of time, the Organiser who keeps himself in touch with Mr. Arthur Mee, Editor of the Children's Newspaper and its companion publications in London, received from him a very nice message, in which he said:—

"I see in you a thoughtful Indian....I am delighted to feel that we share so much of the inspiration of life....What better can we do than to spread the spirit of peaceful, brotherly hapinness everywhere, lessening human sufferings and uplifting men's hearts by pure ideals of what life may be?...I congratulate you on making the young the foundation of your work. It is far easier to build up the next generation by bringing up the children to love good things."

Owing to all this encouragement a regular association of children was started in 1927. But the members and organisers never as yet met one another in person. The members filled up their forms and were sent certificates. Thus our connections went on increasing through the Children's Corners and through correspondence.

FIRST BEGINNING

The first local branch of the "Bari" was started in the year 1929 at Karachi. Here children met every Sunday for stories, songs, games, picnics, etc. and went casually on outdoor excursions. All this was very much enjoyed by the children and appreciated by the parents. Subsequently, branches at Larkana, Hyderabad, Sukkur and other places in Sind were started. We have small number of members also at Quetta, Bhavnagar, and such far off places.

THEIR ACTIVITIES

Our activities by now have enhanced a great deal more than before. Our chief work consists of outings and excursions, the publication of Children's Corners in as many papers of the different provinces as possible and organising prize competitions.

We have a very influential Sindhi monthly magazine "Gulistan" which goes to a great number of children in Sind. We aim at issuing children's magazines in English and other languages also.

"HOME OF FLOWERS"

Recently we have started at Karachi "Pushpa Bhavan"—the 'Home of Flowers", a School based on Kindergarten and Montessori methods with modifications as can be best applicable and suitable to Indian children. Here children from 3 to 6 years of age only were admitted. They feel quite at home in the school where everything for them is a play, and thus slowly and steadily do they march on the footsteps of learning and knowledge.

SIND GATHERINGS

We have twice held All-Sind Children's Gatherings—at Larkana in 1933 and at Karachi in 1934. In these gatherings children, both boys and girls, came from all parts of Sind, big cities as well as small villages in not less than five or six hundreds in number besides about a couple of thousand local children joined them. At the time of these gatherings, they are given opportunities to see all the important sights and places, and also to extend their brotherhood.

WHO CAN JOIN?

In this association any child without the distinction of caste creed, colour or sex upto the age of 12 years can join as a member by paying an admission fee of four annas only. Children from 12 to 16 years old can become Companions by paying eight annas only. At present we have more than 2,500 members on the rolls, majority of them being in Sind, of course.

To have the co-operation of elders as well, classes of Association and Patrons have been formed. The former have to pay a minimum subscription of Rupee One, and their forms are to be

(Continued in Col. 5).

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STRAUSS & CO. AFFAIRS IN HIGH COURT

Judge Appoints Court Receiver As Provisional Liquidator Of Company

Before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, a petition was made by Messrs. Bhimraj Harlalka asking for the winding up of Messrs. Strauss and Co. Ltd. by the Court.

The petitioners stated that Messrs. Strauss and Co. Ltd. in carrying on its business in India had incurred many debts. They owed to the petitioners Rs. 57,025 in respect of forward transactions in groundnut seeds entered into with the Company.

PAYMENT STOPPED.

The petitioners further stated that the company had stopped payment and had shut up its office at Kaiserl Hind Building at Bellard Estate.

Some of the company's alleged creditors and especially the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and some other banks had taken possession of the godowns containing the company's goods. The petitioners learnt that the company had stopped its business. The company had considerable assets in Bombay.

It was learnt that lacs of bags of various kinds of seeds belonging to the Company had been lying at various places in India but there was nobody to look after their safety or disposal.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The petitioner further stated that the liability of the company was about Rs. 25 lakhs, while its assets were considerably below that amount and the company was unable to pay its debts.

After hearing counsel, His Lordship appointed the court receiver as provisional liquidator of the company and ordered advertisements to be given in the Bombay Government Gazette and local papers. The hearing of the winding up petition was fixed for March 4.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, appeared for the petitioners.

BANK AS PARTY DEFENDANTS

Another Motion Against Strauss & Co.

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out by Messrs. Ramchand Benarasidas in their suit against Messrs. Strauss and Co. Ltd., asking for the appointment of a receiver for a large quantity of groundnut oil cakes and linseed oil cakes which had arrived in Bombay from various parts of India for being delivered to the defendants.

CHEQUES DISHONOURED.

The plaintiffs are dealing in seeds, linseed and other similar commodities and were the brokers of the defendants. They alleged that they had sold to the defendants large quantities of groundnut oil cakes and linseed oil cakes, and had given to the defendants railway receipts in respect of a large number of bags of these goods consigned for Bombay.

As against some of the receipts, the defendants had given them cheques for about 90 p.c. of the price of the goods, and as against the remaining receipts the defendants had promised to pay 90 p.c. of the prie on January 26, 1935. The cheques, when presented on January 26, were dishonoured. Thereupon, on the same day the plaintiffs, by letters and telegrams addressed to the Bombay Port Trust Railway, stopped the delivery of the goods to the defendants. The Port Trust, however, refused to deliver the goods to the plaintiffs without an order of the court.

Under these circumstances, the plaintiffs filed this suit against the defendants for a declaration that as unpaid sellers of the goods, they had a lien over the same and that they were entitled to the same.

INTERIM RECEIVER.

It transpired that on January 4 on an application by the plaintiffs, Mr. Harichand Banarasidas a partner in their firm, was appointed interim receiver on his depositing in court Rs. 5,000, and the hearing of the application was fixed for February 18. However, the hearing was expedited by consent of the plaintiffs and the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China Ltd. who had applied to be made party defendants to the suit.

STORY OF OVERDRAFT.

The agent of the Bank, Douglas Laidlaw, stated in his affidavit that under a letter of hypothecation dated December 10, 1932, Messrs. Strauss and Co. had hypothecated (mortgaged) all their produce and goods then stored in any of their godowns or to be stored thereafter, to secure an overdraft account with the Bank. The amount now due to the Bank from Messrs. Strauss and Co. was Rs. 37,18,553. In pursuance of this document, the Bank had already taken possession of the goods which were stored in T shed of the grain depot at Sewri. The Bank denied the plaintiffs' claim to the goods and applied to be made party defendants.

BANK AS PARTY DEFENDANT.

His lordship ordered the Chartered Bank to be added as 2nd defendants to the suit. He also gave leave to the plaintiffs to serve the notice of motion on the provisional liquidator appointed for Messrs. Strauss and Co. The hearing of the notice of motion was fixed for February 14.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs Mr. F. G. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Carse appeared for the Chartered Bank.

FIVE INJURED IN TEMPLE ACCIDENT

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 6.

Five persons were seriously hurt by the fall of heavy wooden beam while attending the repair work at the Alankara Mandapam, at the Sri Padmanabhaswamy Temple, Trivandrum. They were removed immediately to the Government Hospital for treatment.—United Press.

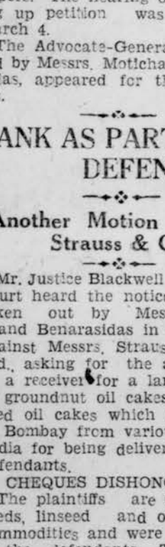
In connection with he murder of Abdul Shakur, a pahalwan of Jubbulpore, the Police have arrested Gayadin and Moti Lal. two goldsmiths on suspicion.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL



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Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

The Bombay Girl Guides' annual rally was held on the Cooperage on Monday under the presidency of H. E. Lady Brabourne. H. R. H. Countess of Athlone, who was the guest of honour on the occasion is seen here inspecting the various corps of the Girl-Guides.

FIRST CERTIFIED A. I. V. I. A. DEPOT IN BOMBAY

Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar Guarantees Genuine Village Products

(From A Correspondent.)

The question of obtaining village products is on every body's mouth, but the public is not aware where such genuine village products can be had. Association has once again attracted the public attention. More than a decade ago Mahatmaji focussed public attention to the villages by the slogan of handspun and handwoven khaddar. That took the public by storm and the movement in its initial stages came in for a good deal of ridicule and it took Mahatma Gandhi a number of years to convince the doubting Thomases about the power and potency of the crude village Charkha. To-day, the position is different. The village, nay our Motherland dotted with 7 lacs of villages, is before the mind of every child of the soil and whenever any man talks of village organisation, he is looked upon with respect as contrasted with the derision that used to be in fashion some years ago. This explains the reason why the public at large has sympathetically received Mahatmaji's message for Village Industries Association, and experts are vying with each other to lay before the Association their suggestions for an economic non-official plan for India.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF A.I.S.A.

The A.I.V.I.A., is a sister institution to the A.I.S.A., and is likely to pass through the same vicissitudes through which the latter passed. The public will naturally demand guarantee that what is offered is a genuine village product duly certified by the A.I.V.I.A. For that purpose there will have to be opened certified stores on similar lines as the existing Khadi Bhandars.

FIRST CERTIFIED DEPOT.

We have pleasure in announcing that the first such certified depot in Bombay will be the well-known Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar Ltd., situated at Zaveri Bazar, Bombay. This Swadeshi Bazar has been catering to the general wants of the public with regard to genuine Swadeshi goods for a number of years and to-day it has the privilege of being the first certified depot under the A.I.V.I. Association. This Swadeshi Bazar has made complete arrangements in the villages roundabout Bombay to obtain from there hand pounded rice (Hand ground whole wheatmeal flour) village ghani pressed oil etc., and this they have placed on the market under the trade mark "Gandhi Chhap."

A start in the direction of offering village products to the public by reputed house like Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar will, immediately inspire confidence in the public and create a favourable impression for the marketing of genuine village products. The Swadeshi Bazar deserves to be supported for its various other activities and the opening of the Gram Udyog Khata is an additional achievement.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. G. C. Kirkpatrick is appointed to the Indian Police.

Mr. G. C. Kirkpatrick to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation in the Bombay Presidency and he is directed to report himself to the Principal, Central Police Training School, Nasik.

On expiry of leave granted to him Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department, is reposted to Bombay.

With effect from 5th February 1935, a temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector is created for a period of nineteen days and Mr. V. A. Telang is appointed to hold it in addition to his own duties as Huzur Mamlatdar, Kanara.

Mr. V. S. Bhide, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from 1st May 1935 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. L. W. Perry, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted with effect from 28th March 1935, leave on average pay for six months and 26 days.

Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S., is granted leave on aperage pay for three months with effect from 8th February 1935 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. V. A. Tamhane, Agricultural Chemist and Soil Physicist and Local Officer in charge of the Sakrand Agricultural Research Station, to officiate as Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. Jenkins.

Dr. V. L. Deshpande, M.B.B.S., B.Hy., has been appointed Medical Officer in Charge Infectious Diseases Hospital, Poona.

Mr. Thakorlal Chunilal Kantavala, L.C.E., M.R. San. I. (Lond.), B.SE., Assistant Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the 21st February 1935 or subsequent date of relief.

On return from leave Mr. Kantavala will assume duties in the Southern Circle.

Mr. A. K. Asundi, District and Sessions Judge, Bijapur, is granted, with effect from the 6th February 1935, leave on average pay for 24 days followed by leave on half average pay up to the 13th May 1935 inclusive. The leave is preparatory to retirement.

ALL-INDIA MAHADAVIA CONFERENCE

To Be Held On Feb. 24, 25 And 26

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-India Mahadavia Conference, Channapatna writes:—

As previously arranged, the conference of the Mahadavia Musalmans of India will be held at Channapatna on the 24th, 25th and 26th February 1935. Since a very large number of delegates are already registering themselves from several parts of Hyderabad, Baroda, Gujarat and various other parts of India a mammoth gathering is expected. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung of Hyderabad will preside. Moulvi Syed Murtuza Saheb, a veteran leader of the community will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

At the Conference, there will be an exhibition of various industrial and agricultural processes and products of the Province. The Director of Health in Mysore will arrange discussions and picture shows on health topics.

Ample accommodation has been already acquired to lodge the delegates. Mofussil visitors are requested to consider themselves as the honoured guests of Moulvi Syed Murtuza Saheb, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

IS SACCHARINE POISONOUS?

It Has Not Been Established, Says Municipal Commissioner

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

Is Saccharine, which is said to be largely used in the manufacture of aerated waters and other edible articles dangerous to health and does it cause cancer of the intestine?

This is the question that has been engaging the attention of the Health Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for sometime now.

INJURIOUS

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, the Medical Officer of the Lucknow Municipality holds that saccharine is injurious to health and does cause cancer of the intestine. He, therefore, has recommended to the Lucknow Municipality to ban the use of saccharine.

PROHIBITION IN LUCKNOW

The Lucknow Municipality, has accordingly prohibited the use of saccharine in the manufacture of aerated waters and other edible articles.

Mr. Goregaoker, in forwarding a copy of the resolution of the Lucknow Municipality prohibiting the use of saccharine in the manufacture of aerated waters to the Bombay Municipal Secretary has also sent a note on the subject by the public analyst to the Director of Public Health in U.P.

AUXETIC

The Public Analyst in the course of his note stated, "recent research at the McFaden Laboratories of the Lister Institute has shown that it is powerful auxetic like several other constituents and derivatives of Coal Tar and there is now strong evidence that it is the Auxetic in Tar and Pitch that gives rise to predisposition to the epitheloma known as Pitch and Sweep's Cancer; saccharine, therefore, should be taken internally with caution and not for long period unless the patient is suffering from diabetes or other really serious complaint.

It appears justifiable to utter warning against its indiscriminate use as a drug or substitute for sugar."

The Health Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation considered this letter and the note and referred the whole matter to the Municipal Commissioner for his views and report.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

The Commissioner in the course of his report says, "It does not appear to have been definitely established that it is dangerous to health in the way of causing cancer of the intestine as has been stated in the correspondence of the Lucknow Municipality. Though some eminent medical men definitely condemn its use in edibles, others assert that if taken in small quantities, it is in no way injurious to health.

NO GOOD VALUE

The Executive Health Officer is, however of opinion that saccharine has no food value and it is injurious to health, if taken regularly. He recommends, therefore, that its use in articles of food should be prohibited. I understand that the question of prohibition of this substance in food was discussed at the conference convened sometime back by the Director of Public Health, Bombay, in connection with the question of amending the prevention of Adulteration Act of 1925, when the Executive Health Officer recommended that its use in articles of food should be prohibited by suitable amendment of the Act. It is, therefore, necessary to await the proposed amendment of the Act.

The Health Committee after careful consideration of the correspondence and the Municipal Commissioner's report agreed with the views of the Commissioner and decided to await the amendment of the Prevention of Adulteration Act.—A.P.

INDIAN AS HEAD OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Merchants Chamber Urges Govt. To Make Good Their Promises Regarding Indianisation

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed a representation to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, in course of which he says:—

"I am directed by my Committee to refer to the report which recently appeared that, on the retirement of Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, it is the intention of Government to appoint an I.C.S. Officer to this post. As my Committee do not know the name of this officer, they trust Government will be convinced that this representation arises as a matter of principle and on grounds of broad national policy and not on account of any personal disapprobation of the party chosen.

GOVERNMENT PROFESSIONS.

The request of the Indian commercial community for the appointment of an Indian Chairman on the Bombay Port Trust, is not new. It was made first by this Chamber on 30th July, 1925 and has been reiterated ever since. In 1926 when Mr. Sharpe, the then Secretary, was being raised to the position of the Deputy Chairman, the Chamber objected to the creation of a new post, which would involve a presumption in favour of Mr. Sharpe for appointment as Chairman in due course.

This apprehension was more than justified and in 1930, the Committee again drew the attention of Government to the need for having an Indian Chairman on the Bombay Port Trust. The Government, in their reply to this letter, gave an assurance that this request would be considered. In November 1931, the same issue was again raised by my Committee and Government replied that they were overwhelmed by "points of view of personal suitability and of economy in establishment charges and they had decided to appoint Mr. Sharpe as Chairman."

INDIAN AS CHAIRMAN.

My Committee record that the meagre progress in Indianisation in the Services generally is due largely to the control at the top being in non-Indian hands, and they feel that the time has come when Government must make up their mind, if there is any relevancy or genuineness about the protestations of transfer of real power to Indians under the new constitution, to put a capable Indian as the head of the Bombay Port Trust.

Mirpurkhas Letter

MUNICIPAL MARKET AFFAIRS

Rate-Payer Sues Municipality To Cancel Lease

(From Our Correspondent.)

MIRPURKHAS, Feb. 6.

About nine months ago, the Mirpurkhas municipality gave a lease for five years of a portion of the vegetable market and its adjoining 'thala,' at Rs. 30 p.m. to one Bakhshi Sohansingh, a Municipal Councillor. The Municipality had received applications from other citizens, and it is alleged in some cases the bids from them were considerably higher. With all that the Municipality gave the contract to the person mentioned above, and the minute book or the agenda did not show entry of the rest of the applications. Mr. Hardasmal in the capacity of a rate-payer and citizen served the Municipality with a notice, under Sec. 167 of District Municipal Act, to cancel the said lease and put the same site to public auction, as per Municipal rules and custom.

CIVIL SUIT FOR RS. 1,200.

The Municipality paid no heed and Mr. Hardasmal filed a civil suit for Rs. 1,200, in the Court of Dewan Hardasmal Banasingh, Sub-Juge, Mirpurkhas. Mr. Hardasmal applied for copies of certain documents in connection of the above matter and for months together the Municipality made no reply though the amount for the copying fees of the documents was deposited with the application. The Collector's attention was invited to compel the Municipality to supply the copies which were supplied a very short time before the expiry of the period of six months, as after that period the suit was not entertainable.

The suit has been admitted and the issues were framed. On 31st January, 1935, the issues were discussed.

Mr. Hardasmal is represented by Mr. Hotchand Gopaldas, Barat-Law of Messrs Gopaldas Jhamatmal and Co., Advocates and the defendants by Messrs. Tejumal Hassomal and Valiram and others. Mr. Hotchand made out his case on facts. The defendant's advocates raised objections. Mr. Tejumal said that the notice was not properly worded in legal language, and that a rate-payer had no right to bring a suit of that nature. A rate-payer could only bring a suit for misapplication of Municipal funds, and the matter in issue was not misapplication of funds.

ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF DEFENDANT.

The plaintiff, he alleged, had called for many documents and the object was simply to harass the defence. The learned Sub-Judge ordered him to submit separate applications.

The next hearing is fixed for 21st instant when the legal objections raised by the defendant Advocates will be argued by the plaintiff's counsel.

NEED OF CURRENCY EXPANSION

Due To Tap-Rate Of Intermediate Sterling Exchange Stand

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, have sent the following telegram to the Government of India:—

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, invites Government's attention to the immediate necessity of expansion of currency, in view of the tap-rate of intermediate sterling exchange stand were functioning in an automatic manner, the present situation is one, in which against tender of sterling, currency expansion should be taking place in natural course. The depletive supply of currency is conclusively indicated by the fact that call money rate for over a month has been almost on par with the bank rate—certainly a strange phenomenon—continuance of tight money has already caused disquietitude in giltedge circles.

As regards commodities, such rise as has taken place to regress, if the present policy is continued. It is curious, that in a period when the British monetary authorities have been creating records for low Treasury Bills borrowings, the Indian Treasury has been publishing up the discounts in a futile attempt to allure more funds.

Persisting in utilising sterling purchases for enforcing deflationary policy is opposed to scientific cannons, detrimental to national interests, embarrassing to ways and means position disruptive of giltedge market, detrimental to recovery of commodity prices, and at total variance from the monetary and Treasury Bills policy of British financial authorities. Government have up to the end of January remitted nearly thirty million pounds against budgetted remittance programme of £26.7 million. Thus excess remittances are already over £3 million. February and march are peak of busy season and purchases of sterling should be for substantial amounts.

If Government continues as at present and as they did in last two or three years, it will result in excess sterling purchases depleting cash balances in India and necessitating borrowing from market or otherwise for sums beyond original intentions. Needless borrowing by Government has certainly deflationary trend is doing no good to anybody and is positively harmful to every interest including Government.

It is urgent and imperative that Government should declare definitely that sterling purchase should be used for legitimate purposes and that remittances up to the limit of budget programme should be treasury operations and beyond that limit should be deemed currency operations resulting in authentic expansion of currency. Committee believe that it is not expansion but deflation.—United Press.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Seaton Ross Again Breaks The Watch

Bold Bandit, Achieve And Imperial Give Satisfaction

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Several good gallops were done by horses engaged on Saturday. Trainers on this side seem to imagine that an animal which has won a race recently, needs strong work. This practice is of course not followed in other important racing centres. It is peculiar to Western India. When a horse has reached his best frequent galloping is detrimental:—

POUGATCHEV (Bowley) moved well in an easy 7 furlongs gallop.

CAMPING (Bowley) was restricted to pacework over 9 furlongs.

LARGITION (Bowley) spurted 3 furlongs. Has made notable improvement.

SABRINO (Stead) covered 9 furlongs on the tan in fluent style.

SHAPHIR (O'Neale) gave satisfaction in a mile gallop.

GLENALMOND (Munro) and WIDDEN HILL (Brace) finished level in a mile trial. The latter has reached his best and must be followed.

THRACIAN PRINCE (Selby) travelled 9 furlongs on the race track giving satisfaction. Has designs on a big prize.

CARNELIAN (Brace) had SUPERLATIVE (Stead) for company over 10 furlongs. Both are at their best.

CORCY (Rowley) shaped well in an easy 9 furlongs gallop. Has not looked back since last victory.

BUCENTAUR (MUNRO) went 9 furlongs. Fair.

CHEBLI (Riding Boy) held POWDER BOY (Riding Boy) and SILVER SALMON (Whittle) in a 9 furlongs gallop on the race track.

JACKMORE (M. Hoyt) and CYMRO (C. Hoyt) spurted 4 furlongs, both finishing resolutely.

BOLD BANDIT (Graham) proved superior to SWEETIE (Selby) and SPANISH WISH (Bullock) in a mile trial on the race track.

HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS (Riding Boy) galloped a mile on the grass. Fair.

CASH SWEEP (Brace) prevailed over QUICK IMAGE (Stead) in a mile gallop.

PRINCE KHAN (Marrable) beat PHARE (Simmons) by a head when sent 9 furlongs on the tan.

PICARO (Harding) and NATBAY (Whittle) finished together over a mile on the tan. Make a note of the latter.

ACHIEVE (Sibbritt) easily beat GRECIAN ORB (Rowley) over 7 furlongs. It is time the former showed up in a race.

GARTER PRINCESS (Riding Boy) spurted 3 furlongs in attractive style. Unlucky in her last outing.

CURFEW III (Riding Boy) pleased immensely in a 3 furlongs spurt. Must win shortly.

SEATON ROSS (Simmons) who won last week, made an excellent show over 1¼ miles. Should score again.

HONEYSUCKLE (Riding Boy) proved superior to TRURO (Bowley) in a 3 furlongs spurt.

KNIGHT AT ARMS (Brace) trounced SANGUINE (Marrable) by 6 lengths in a mile gallop.

CARTOON (Munro) travelled an easy mile in pleasing style.

ZOZAN (Stokes) was given a rousing 1¼ miles gallop. Fair.

HAKIM PASHA (Davison) moved freely over 10 furlongs. Fit and well.

KARAM ALLAH (Riding Boy) was sent 10 furlongs. Appears to have trained off.

FIERY FACE (Stokes) showed to advantage in a 9 furlongs gallop on the grass with WAALIM (Bowley). Keep an eye on him.

DARIANOOR (Riding Boy) was exercised over the mile course. Fair.

FIRSAN (Riding Boy) was given a brisk mile gallop. Fair.

BADEN (Riding Boy) covered 7 furlongs in great style. Must be backed again.

HUSSAIN AL IRAQ (Northmore) was too good for DARK HORSE (Graham) over 7 furlongs.

IMPERIAL (Simmons) made a favourable impression over 7 furlongs. May spring a surprise.

The following should be noted: PRINCE SHIVAJI: MUHAIJIN. LE MONT: CHEVALIER: CASTLETON and MONEY ORDER

Gene Tunney, ex-heavy-weight champion of the world and Mrs. Tunney photographed with Mrs. La Gorce and Dr. John La Gorce on board the "Victoria" before disembarking on Thursday morning. They are members of a geographical expedition surveying India.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Thirteen Competitors To Face Starter In Grand Western Handicap

The following are the acceptances for the Third Day of the Big Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE GATWICK PLATE. Div. II. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Naidor 9-3, R. T. C. 8-9, Picaro 8-7, Garter Princess 8-7, Parre 8-5, Silver Salmon 8-2, Zorawar 8-0, Provence Rose 7-11, Bold Bandit 7-7 and Golden Trail 7-0.

2nd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE IDAR CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Idar and Rs. 9,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

For Indian Horses four and five years old only. W. A. Penalties.—Winner of the All India Produce Stakes, Poona 1934, or the Indian Breeders Stakes, Poona 1934, 7 lbs. extra (not cumulative). Allowances.—Mares and geldings 3 lbs.

Knight At Arms 9-7, Sanguine 9-0, Cartoon 9-0, Honeysuckle 8-11, Her Ladyship 8-11, Prince Shivaji 8-5, Tetford 8-5 and Columbian 8-2.

3rd Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Green Lawn 9-4, Anchor 9-0, Farat Prince 9-0, Danger 8-12, Kabaila 8-6, Hussun Al Iraq 8-10, Adhba II 8-9, Sa'ami 8-7, Quarry 8-7, Maarib 8-4, Wazir Pasha 8-4, Crawford 8-4, Muhaisin 8-3, Al Ghazi 7-12, German 7-10 and Saint Fortunat 7-7.

4th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Chebli 9-0, Corcy 8-12, Greek Glen 8-12, Talk 8-11, Le Mont Chevalier 8-7, Turlogh 7-13, Crusty 7-13, Palla 7-12 and Half-Mast 7-9.

5th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Yanoos 9-2, Hattamtai 9-0, Happy King 9-0, Blue Funnel 8-12, No Limit 8-12, Gurjistan 8-12, Black King 8-10, Baden 8-9, Mumrih 8-8, Square Deal 8-7, Sunspot 8-5, Imperial 8-5, Mujbil Hatim 8-5, Madhi 8-4, Firsan 8-4, Silver Fish 8-0, Shara'a al Jamil 7-13, Zoolum 7-12, Shinlar 7-11 and Money Order 7-7.

6th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE GATWICK PLATE. Div. I. —Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Knockdon 9-3, Cash Sweep 7-0, Seaton Rs., 8-11, Kirkibost 8-11, Starford 8-11, Cymro 8-8, Doreda 8-6, Sweetie 8-5, Curfew III 8-3, Young Bachelor 8-3, Thornham 7-10 and Achieve 7-7.

7th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 19,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 12,500; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Pougatchev 9-7, Birthday Book 8-5, Private Seal 8-5, Shaphir 8-2, Garcon 8-1, Sabrino 7-11, Necker 7-13, Carnelian 7-10, Castleton 7-10, Grand Wazir 7-9, Thracian Prince 7-7, Glenalmond 7-4 and Draughtsman 7-0.

8th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Tel Asur 9-7, Kum Bak 8-13, Largition 8-11, Garry 8-8, Earlston 8-6, Tolerate 8-5, Chou Rose 8-5, Berrydale 7-8 and On Time 7-4.

9th Race: 6-15 p. m.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Karam Allah 9-7, Arab Queen 9-4 Tair Al Iraq 8-5, Al Hamil 9-0, Dariancor 8-13, Dahes 8-10, Pasha 8-10, Bushboos 8-5, Waalim 8-2, Sarsam 8-0, Orient 7-11, Legion of Honour 7-7, Zozan 7-5, Hakim Pasha 7-4, Saifuldowla 7-3 and Samra Layali 7-0.

GENE TUNNEY IN BOMBAY

Mr. Gene Tunney, the former heavy-weight Boxing champion, along with his wife landed in Bombay yesterday morning.

He retired from the ring in glory after defeating Jack Dempsey for the World's Heavy-weight Boxing Championship. He married an American heiress and devoted his leisure to study. His favourite authors are Shakespeare and Bernard Shaw.

Mr. Tunney is now Colonel on the staff of the Governor of Maines and a Major on the staff of the Governor of Connecticut.

In the course of a chat with the representative of the "Chronicle", Mr. Tunney evinced great interest in Indian as well as world politics. He recently delivered a series of lectures in the Yale University.

CUSTOMS 'B' BEATEN

Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament

The Customs 'B' team made their exit from the Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament when they went down to the Times of India by the only goal of the match scored early in the second half. The game was of a fairly high standard.

LYNN'S FINE GOAL-KEEPING.

From the initial bully a fast pace was maintained both ends being visited by turns. The Pressmen sent in a number of shots at the Custom's goal but Lynn saved wonderfully. At half time, neither side had scored. On resumption the Times' forwards were all over their opponents and Warbrick, their right extreme sent in a hot shot which beat Lynn completely, giving him no chance. The Times had another opportunity to increase their lead, but Rennison missed and a little later Petty missed another scoring chance. The Times forced a corner, but it proved abortive. Towards the end the Customs forced the play into their opponents area and were awarded two corners in succession, but they were unable to score. Up and down play followed. The Pressmen tried hard to add to their score but Lynn gave them no chance to do so. Customs tried hard to get the equaliser, but the Times, Backs always robbed them of the ball and full time found them still trying.

Lynn, the centre half of the Times played a sound game while Kher Singh in the pivotal position, also played well for his side. Of course Lynn, must not be forgotten as it was he who saved his side from a bigger defeat.

Result:

TIMES ..... 1 goal.
CUSTOMS ..... nil.

THE TEAMS.

Customs B Lynn Elisson and Sharpe, Delorme, Kher Singh and Thornber, Gerrard Gopaldas, P. D'Souza, Loveday and Conlam.

The Times of India Vernon, Edwards, and Easdon Page, Lynn and Fairman, Warbrick, Rennison, Wilkins, Petty and Mendes.

Umpires: Messrs. Cobbett and Rodrigues.

There will be no games to-day and to-morrow, as the Cooperage is engaged for the Open Athletic meeting of the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club. The Heats will be run to-day and the Finals to-morrow commencing at 3 p.m.

Admission Re. 1-2 and 9 as.

SUNDAY'S GAME.

I.A.S.C. vs Indian Telegraphs, at 4 p.m.

Kirkee United "B" vs. Indo-Portuguese at 5-30 p.m.

I. A. FOOTBALL

England Beats Ireland By 2 Goals

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 6.

In the International Association Football, England beat Ireland by two goals to one at Everton.

Thirty-thousand spectators watched the game. England had the advantage of breeze. Ireland opened enthusiastically and dominated in the first quarter hour. Football was not first-class, and England's forwards were weak in combination. At half-time, England were leading by one goal to nil.

M.C.C. SCORE 421 AT GEORGETOWN

GEORGE TOWN, Feb. 6.

In the second day's play in the match between British Guiana and the M.C.C., the following are the closing scores:—British Guiana 102. M.C.C. 421 (Hendren 148, Iddon 68).

Wyatt has a slight attack of influenza and did not bat.—Reuter.

KEEN FIGHTS IN MEN'S DOUBLES

Hard Court Championships

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

Only nine matches were decided to-day in connection with the Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships at the Hindu Gymkhana and two others remained unfinished. There were several well-contested games in the Men's Doubles, which produced some excellent tennis.

Row and Sutton were unlucky to lose to Gupte and Suvarna. After winning the first set after sixteen games, they led by 4—2 in the final set but the winners profiting by the mistakes of their opponents ran out winners in the 14th game. Krishnaprasad and Ranbirsingh were too good for Kadri and E. Pereira who could secure only two games in each set. The match between Leontzini and Cleur and Henson and Cornford was another marathon affair and remained unfinished with the score 9 games all in the final set.

In the Mixed Doubles, Miss Row and Bobb won in straight sets against Mrs. Vakil and A. C. Pereira but Pitt and Miss Tyrell met with tough opposition from Mrs. Kania and Khatau and this match also remained unfinished with the score one set all.

The following were the results:

MEN'S SINGLES.

Krishnaprasad beat F. F. Vakharia 6—1, 6—2.

Ramnath Chopra beat K. V. Shevde 6—4, 6—1.

A. Peerbhoy beat A. J. Wadia 8—6, 6—2.

G. L. Merchant w.o. Rajkumar of Jath.

GENT'S DOUBLES.

Krishnaprasad and Ranbirsingh beat S. M. Kadri and E. Pereira 6—2, 6—2.

Suvarna and Gupte beat M. R. Row and Sutton 7—9, 6—0, 8—6.

Adaljia and partner beat Podar and Parekh 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.

R. Vakharia and Contractor beat Nanavati and Kapadia 6—2, 6—1.

Leontzini and Cleur vs. Henson and Cornford 8—6, 3—6, 9—9 unfinished.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Row and Bobb beat Mrs. Vakil and A. Pereira 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Tyrell and Pitt vs. Mrs. Kania and Khatau 8—10, 6—3 unfinished.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

COURT NO. 1 at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.)

Miss V. Leyden & P. Buschow vs. Mrs. J. M. Brand & N. R. Suvarna.

followed by

Mrs. M. C. Captain & R. E. Vakharia vs. Mrs. Osborne-Carey & O. Sutton

followed by

H. H. Savantwadi vs. N. B. Bhagvat.

COURT NO. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Miss Tyrell & Pitt vs. Mrs. Kania & Khatau (unfinished to be continued).

followed by

A. M. D. Pitt vs. N. Waltho.

followed by

Nakanishi & Ramnath Podar vs. C. W. Owen & partner.

COURT NO. 3 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Mrs. B. H. Vakil vs. Miss M. J. Wadia

followed by

S. A. Rao & S. R. Rao vs. K. M. Merchant & G. L. Merchant.

COURT NO. 4 at 4 p.m. (S.T)

Mrs. Clayton & A. C. Pereira vs. Miss D. Pocha & Duckle.

followed by

Jagannath Tibra & Lekhraj vs. B. C. V. Mehta & D. M. Khatau.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

Ramnath Chopra & R. A. Wagle vs. N. B. Savant and Kalkobad.

PARSEE GYMKHANA COURT NO. 3 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

M. N. Desai vs. R. R. Ruia.

followed by

L. M. Khatao & Partner vs. Shirodkar & Partner.

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Girl's Foot Crushed In Motor Accident

Magistrate Accepts Police Sergeant's Testimony And Acquits Driver

Police investigation procedure in cases of car accidents does not require the recording of statements of eye-witness, when the investigating Officer was satisfied that the driver of the car was not to blame, was the testimony of Sergeant McCarthy in a case of rash and negligent driving, heard before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Thursday.

The prosecution Counsel stated that when this case was tried before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, the Magistrate had remarked that the Police Officer investigating the case had within fifteen minutes classified it as an accident without recording even the statement of the injured party.

The defence applied for a transfer of the case from the file of Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court to any other Court and the case was transferred to the Third Court.

The Magistrate held that the accident was unavoidable and acquitted the accused.

In this case Goverdhandas Dayal a broker in cotton waste charged Mahadoo Sonoo with rash and negligent driving on July 24, 1933. The accused was driving a car belonging to Ratanlal Hirachand Phatak along Girgaum Back Road at 25 to 30 miles and knocked down Champabai, aged 10

'Horn Not Sounded'

The horn was not sounded nor was any other warning given to the girl. The right front wheel passed over the left leg of the girl and she was dragged 6 feet. When the car stopped passers-by helped the accused to reverse the car and two of the prosecution witnesses extricated the girl. The girl was in the Bhatia General Hospital where she was operated upon three times. Five bones of the left foot were completely removed with a portion of other two bones. As a result of the accident and the consequent operations, the foot of the girl was shorter, deformed and stiff.

The complainant alleged that the accident occurred at 3 p.m. Sergeant McCarthy of the Lamington Road came at 6 p.m. in the accused's car to the spot where the girl was knocked down. Then he drove to the Lamington Police station. The addresses of the father and his witness were taken down and they were asked to go away. The police officer made no further inquiries and took no steps against the accused.

The defence was that the car belonged to Mr. Walchand Hirachand and had been entrusted for repairs to Messrs. Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. On the day in question it was taken out for a trial run. Near the spot of the accident the car halted to allow a tram car to pass and thereafter it was in second gear travelling at a speed of six or seven miles when the girl ran across the road and dashed against the right mud-guard. The allegation that the girl was extricated from underneath the car was denied.

Satisfied It was Accident

Sergeant McCarthy stated he investigated the case and questioned several persons but did not record their statements. He was satisfied that it was an accident and classified the case as an accident. He had not taken the permission of the Inspector of the station to classify the case as an accident as it was not necessary.

The Magistrate held that the accident was unavoidable and acquitted the accused.

Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the prosecution. Mr. S. A. Shete defended the accused.

18 MONTHS FOR CHEATING

Servant Represents Himself As Partner And Borrows Large Sums

Mr. Justice Broomfield at the High Court Sessions sentenced Virji Bhagwan Patel to 18 months' R. I. on the charge of cheating in respect of three amounts aggregating to Rs. 12,500.

The prosecution case was that the accused was a servant of the complainant, Abdul Rehman Karim. Representing himself as a partner of the latter he borrowed various sums aggregating to Rs. 1,39,500 by means of "hundis" which he drew in the name of the complainant without authority. Out of these amounts, he repaid Rs. 1,01,500 and the balance of Rs. 38,000 is still unpaid.

There are several charges against the accused in respect of these unpaid amounts aggregating to Rs. 38,000.

But only three charges were taken up at the present trial. These were in respect of three sums of Rs. 2,500, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5,000 which he was alleged to have borrowed on hundis from three firms, Mangumal Atmasing, Jethasing Chaturbhujdas and Nandramdas Dwarkadas respectively.

The defence of the accused was that he had utilised these moneys for a certain business which he was doing in partnership with the complainant and for which he had authority to borrow.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty.

Mr. Kolah, instructed by Mr. Walker, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Pursottam Tricumdas, instructed by Mr. Sanmukhram A. Mehta, defended the accused.

SUB-INSPECTOR Da COSTA ACQUITTED

High Court Quashes Sentence For Alleged "Bribery"

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court on Thursday quashed the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Lawrence D'Costa, Sub-Inspector of Police attached to the Bombay Vigilance Department.

Mr. D'Costa was convicted of receiving illegal gratification from one Mrs. Gilbert proprietress of an Electric Therapeutic Institute, who was charged under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

It was alleged that Mr. D'Costa received Rs. 300 from Mrs. Gilbert, and as a result of this the case against her was weakened and she was discharged.

Mr. D'Costa appealed to the High Court against his conviction and sentence

Care of Great Importance

In their judgment, their Lordships observed that this was a case of considerable importance. In so far as the appellant was concerned, it affected his whole career.

From the public point of view also the case was of the utmost importance because the men who were concerned with the administration of the law should be above corruption. If a police officer was guilty of conduct of a particularly despicable character, he deserved to be severely dealt with. The court had, therefore, to see very carefully into cases of that natural in order to see whether the offence had been sufficiently proved.

No Corroboration.

Their Lordships observed that in this case the evidence regarding the arrangement for the bribe was not very convincing. There was admittedly no corroboration of the story of Mrs. Gilbert that Mr. D'Costa had demanded a bribe from her. The defence had taken up the legal point that the evidence of Mrs. Gilbert being that of an accomplice required to be corroborated, and that there was, in substance, no corroboration.

Their Lordships thought that on the material before the court it would be unsafe to convict a person on such uncorroborated evidence.

Not Convincingly Proved.

On a review of the evidence adduced in this case could the court be satisfied that the charge had been brought home against the appellant?

Their Lordships were not satisfied that the offence had been convincingly proved by the prosecution and there was a great deal of doubt.

Their Lordships, therefore, allowed the appeal and acquitted the appellant.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad and Mr. N. T. Junglewala, with Mr. Philip Godinho, Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati and Mr. B. A. Dalal, appeared for the appellant. Mr. B. G. Rao, Assistant Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

Baxa Jita Mirasi, a bhangi aged 70, was knocked down and killed on Wednesday afternoon by a down local electric train of the G. I. P. Ry., near the Wadala Station-platform.

Evidence given at the Coroner's Court disclosed that the deceased had defective eye sight and was hard of hearing. He did not see the approaching train nor hear the warnings given by some of the people present there.

At the inquest held on the body on Thursday, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death caused by fracture of the skull.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN SIND

Bombay Governor Opens New Institution At Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, Feb. 7.

The Governor of Bombay performed the opening ceremony of the Co-operative Institute at Hyderabad to-day.

In the course of his speech His Excellency said:—

"The history of co-operation in Sind is a very interesting one. In a remarkably short space of time a large number of credit societies were established in all parts of the Province, the efficiency and the value of which were commented on in a succession of annual reports of the Registrar. The solid good which they were able to accomplish was remarkable, and they have played a conspicuous part in the development of modern Sind.

"Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that co-operation in Sind is now going through a difficult stage. The depression has affected the movement throughout the Presidency, and in Sind there have been local calamities which have tried it still further.

"I am indeed glad to hear that your Institute is taking the lead in the matter of village uplift. Owing to the peculiar nature of rural life in this Province, the movement, in the form in which it has been propounded in the Presidency proper, is more difficult of application here than there. Nevertheless, I feel sure that different methods can be introduced, if the determination is there, for the chief feature of the movement is its adaptability.

"I now have great pleasure in declaring open the Khan Bahadur Azim Khan Co-operative Institute of Hyderabad".

IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS IN SCHOOLS

Governor Pays Tribute To Nava Vidyalaya Education Assn.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 7.

The Governor of Bombay attended the prize distribution ceremony of the Nava Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad, this morning.

Addressing the gathering His Excellency said:—

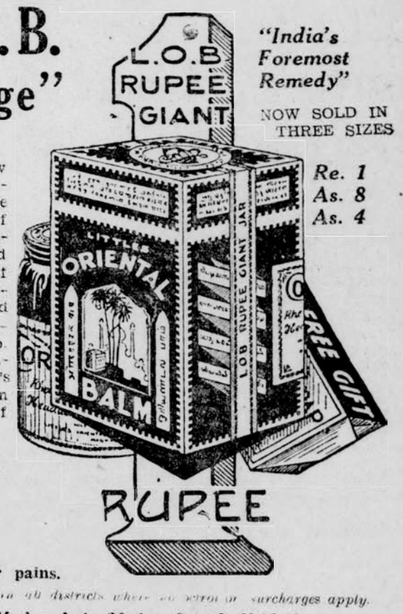
"It has given me very real pleasure to attend this function to-day, not only for the purpose of seeing a High School which is justly famous throughout Sind, but also as an expression of my appreciation of the work of the Nava Vidyalaya Education Association of which I have heard so much.

"For my part I will say that the grants which Government and the Municipality have continued to give to the Association are well deserved, and mark the extent of their appreciation of the work which it has been doing.

"If I may single out any feature of the valuable education which is being imparted in its institutions, I would refer to the arrangements which have been made to provide commercial instruction, which is an indication that it recognises that the present curriculum is too literary, and that it is desirable that the education of boys should, at the proper age, be diverted into channels which will make them them capable of earning their livelihood and becoming useful citizens.

"I would also like to refer to the prominent part which the boys of the Nava Vidyalaya take in the field of sports, for the foundations of a sound character are laid on the playing field as well as in the classroom. I also congratulate the Association on the provision of medical inspection, which is an essential feature of any efficient school organisation."

L.O.B. "large"



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Y. M. P. A. DRAMATIC COMPETITION

Contest To Be Held In Aid Of Poor Students

A dramatic competition will be held on Sunday, February 10 under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association at the Regal Theatre. The competition is held in aid of the poor Parsi students scholarship fund.

The competition is open to Parsi students of either sex, studying in the different schools and colleges of Bombay. There is no entry fee for the competitors. The competition will last from 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. The public are invited to come and witness the performance. Tickets of Re. 1, annas 8 and annas 4 are kept for the show and they can be had from Mr. J. E. Engineer, Rustom Baug, Byculla; Dr. M. J. Fitter, Girgaum Tram junction and the Hostel Superintendent, the Y. M. P. A., Bisni House Laburnum Road.

Many distinguished Parsi ladies and gentlemen from the different schools and colleges have expressed their desire to enter the competition. Prizes are kept as follows:—First Prize Rs. 50, Second Prize Rs. 25 and Third Prize Rs. 15. The first two prizes will be reserved for college students and the third prize for school students. If possible there shall also be consolation prizes.

The most noteworthy performers amongst those who have already entered are Miss Rochan Khambatta (St. Xavier's), Miss Gai Bamboat (St. Xavier's), Miss Pilloo Soonawala (St. Xavier's), Miss Gool Pavri (Elphinstone), Mr. Sarosh Hormusji Vakil (St. Xavier's), Mr. Nozer Vakil (Wilson), Mr. Russi Kaikhusroo Commiseriat, Mr. Bejan Ardeshir Homavazir (the Bharda New High School), Mr. Faredoon P. Parekh (the Bharda New High School), Edul Framroze Dhondy (the Bharda New High School), Mr. Homi Sethna (the Bharda New High School) and a host of others. The public of Bombay may well expect a very grand and pleasing show from very refined and polished actors, and as the total proceeds will go in the poor students fund many will afford to pay the reasonable prices for the tickets.

HIS EXAMPLE WILL INSPIRE INDIANS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The fourth death anniversary of Pandit Motilal Nehru was celebrated throughout Calcutta with due solemnity. A largely attended meeting was held this evening at the Albert Hall. A resolution paying reverential homage to his sacred memory was passed, speakers referred to Motilalji's princely sacrifices and indomitable courage which would inspire his countrymen, engaged in the struggle for Purna Swaraj.—United Press.

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

The fourth death anniversary of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru was celebrated here to-day. A procession was taken out in the evening under the auspices of the District Congress Committee and passing through several important streets of the city, the procession terminated in a meeting at Lajpatrai Bhawan. Mrs. Ladhorani Zutshi presided.

Speeches were made by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Sardar Gopal Singh Qaumi, Lala Achintr Ram and others.—United Press.

CASE AGAINST K. F. NARIMAN ADJOURNED

The police case against Mr. K. F. Nariman for the alleged non-payment of motor tax, came up for hearing before Messrs. Kapadia and Griffiths, Hony. Magistrates, Girgaum Court on Thursday morning.

Mr. Nariman applying for adjournment said that he wanted to call some persons as witnesses to produce certain documents, and that he wished to have a clean day so that the case might be heard at a stretch.

The Magistrates postponed the case to February 9.

BHULABHAI SNUBS LAW MEMBER

(From Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

To-day's debate was distinguished by two outstanding speeches of the Congress Party. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's was searching analytical and erudite and tore to tatters the case for the Report. Mr. Satyamurti's vibrating with emotion, terse with unanswerable dilemmas, and brief without being sketchy.

The Leader of the House replied in petti-fogging sneers and blundering references to communal differences occasioning "Safeguards".

ELEVENTH HOUR CONFABULATIONS.

While speeches were going on in the House eleventh hour confabulations were proceeding in the Lobby between Mr. Jinnah, Mr Bhulabhai Desai Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other Congress leaders. Early in the debate it was evident that the Government would vote despite the White Paper precedent and despite Mr. Satyamurti's challenge. Accordingly it was most important to settle how the amendments should be put to vote and how the Congress, the Independents, and the Nationalists should vote. Eventually the Congress motion practically rejecting the Report was first voted upon and lost 61 voting for by 72 against.

The second part of the same motion regarding Communal Award was formally put to vote and lost by 44 against 84.

CONGRESS NEUTRALITY.

The field being thus clear for Mr. Jinnah's three part motion, the Award was voted upon and carried by 68 against 15, Congress remaining neutral.

JINNAH WINS.

The situation next became intricate and a point of order was raised whether the remaining two parts of Mr. Jinnah's motion could be voted upon collectively or separately. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Jinnah pointed out the matter was, under the Rules, within the Chair's discretion. The Government spokesmen argued otherwise. The Chair ruled that both the parts be carried. On division 74 voted for and 58 against.

ASTOUNDING INCONSISTENCY.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir voting against, despite the resolution of the Liberal Federation and despite his own utterances showed astounding inconsistency and peculiar independence of his own party.

SNUB TO SARKAR.

Another point of order next arose about putting the entire motion to vote. Vehement argument of Sir N. N. Sarkar and Mr. Graham would not suppress Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai, the former administering a heavy snub to Sir N. N. Sarkar by demanding a ruling on the right of speech repeatedly.

CAUGHT UNPREPARED.

Apparently the Party leaders were caught unprepared against the chance of the motion being voted upon as a substantive proposition. The Chair finally ruled that it was unnecessary to put the whole of Mr. Jinnah's motion to vote as the opinion of the Assembly was sufficiently clearly expressed.

FUTILE GOVT. MANOEVRE

(Continued From Page 9).

The country was divided and various units therein were not prepared to sink their differences for the sake of the nation.

Sir N. N. Sircar said at least these reforms had been working for fourteen years and great advance was made. What had been done in Indian States or neighbouring areas? We must remember that. Prudence suggested accepting reforms.

At the conclusion of the debate after Mr. Jinnah's amendment had been carried in two parts, the President was going to put the whole amendment which was for substituting the original motion moved by the Government for consideration of J.P.C. Report to vote, when Mr. Bhulabhai Desai raised objection.

DESAI'S OBJECTION

Mr. Bhulabhai said that there was no question of substituting the original motion as the original motion only asked the House to take the Report into consideration. Mr. Jinnah's motion has been put separately to vote and carried. It would be merely a farce now to put the whole thing again to vote.

The Law Member stated that the two parts into which Mr. Jinnah's motion has been divided related to different things, namely, one to Communal Award and other to the Constitutional proposal. One might agree with one part, but disagree with the whole motion. Besides, no opinion of the House on the whole motion which was moved has been elicited.

ASSEMBLY'S CLEAR VERDICT

Mr. Jinnah pointed out that the House accepted both parts separately and given its clear verdict on it. Parts were put separately for the convenience of voting. There is no meaning in taking vote on the whole motion.

Sir Lancelot Graham stressed that under the Legislative Rules, it was still open to the President to put the whole motion for voting again.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS

The President agreeing with Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that Jinnah's amendment was in fact substantive proposition. The Government motion's object was to elicit opinion of the House on the J.P.C. Report. It was not either for its acceptance or rejection. Therefore the so-called amendments are really propositions.

Mr. Jinnah's motion having been voted separately, the opinion of the House was gathered through them, and it is not necessary to put the whole motion to vote again.

The House adjourned till Monday morning.—United Press.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

AIRMAIL ARRIVES AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Feb. 7.

The airmail from Croydon arrived at Karachi at 2/10 in the afternoon and left for Singapore at 4 p.m. The Lahore airmail left at 4/55 P.M.—A.P.

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LEAGUE OFFICER KILLED

Sequel To Taxi-Tram-Car Collision In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Mr. A. C Chatterjee, brother of Sir Atul Chatterjee, and Publicity Officer of the Indian section of the League of Nations Geneva who was on a visit to Calcutta was killed this morning in an accident.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Mr. Chatterjee who was 55 and in the best of health, was only recently transferred to the political section of the League Secretariat at Geneva from the Information section which he joined in 1929. He was accompanying Mr. S. C. Bose, the Calcutta correspondent of the League, to Ballygunge where the latter was to deliver a lecture.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

The accident occurred when the taxi approached Khalighat Bridge usually a very crowded part of Calcutta. Mr. Bose and the driver of the taxi were uninjured but Mr. Chatterjee was thrown forward. He was still conscious when taken into the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital but died on the operation table before any medical aid could be given. He came to India in December with his wife on a holiday and was due to return to Geneva in May.

His wife was summoned by telephone and was with him during his last moments.

It will be recalled that Mr. Chatterjee had another serious accident when on a visit to Kashmir, some years ago and was in hospital for several months. He arrived in Calcutta only a week ago and by an unfortunate coincidence visited an insurance company to insure his life against accident.

The cremation will take place this afternoon.—A. P.

GENERAL REGRET IN LEAGUE CIRCLES

GENEVA, Feb. 7.

The tragic news of Mr. Chatterjee's death caused general regret in the League circles where he was much appreciated as a hardworking and conscientious official.

Both he and his wife were most popular in Geneva society.—Reuter.

WELL-KNOWN FIGURE IN BOMBAY.

For nearly 25 years Mr. Chatterjee was a well-known figure in Bombay. Although born in Bengal he spent greater part of his life in Bombay in charge of the Bombay Agency of the Associated Press. He was associated with Sir Edward Buck and the late Mr. K. C. Roy in the establishment of the Associated Press and came to Bombay from Delhi in the early part of this century as a founder of the first News Agency in India.

He remained with the Associated Press and in close association with Reuters until 1930, when he left for Geneva to take charge of the Indian Publicity Branch and latterly the political section of the League of Nations.

As head of the Associated Press he came in contact with all circles in Bombay and was deeply respected by all who knew him. He returned to India only a month ago and was due to return to Geneva in March. His two married daughters are well known figures in Bombay. He was a brother of Sir Atul Chatterjee, a prominent member of the I. C. S. and recently High Commissioner for India.—A. P.

(Continued From Column 6).

this game of the Government and the eleventh hour talk between him and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai resulted in the understanding that Mr. Jinnah should ask for both the propositions being put together. It meant great strain on Mr. Jinnah and the test of his leadership, but he had confidence in himself and in his men and took up the position accordingly.

GOVT. WHIPS DISCONCERTED

The Law Member, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi all pleaded with the Chair to put the two propositions separately but Sir Abdur Rahim agreed with Mr. Jinnah that two of them stood as part of a common judgment on the report as a whole. That disconcerted the Government and its whips and gave a majority of 16 to Congress, Independence and Nationalists.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Deputy Leader and Sir Mahomed Yakub were the two prominent members of Mr. Jinnah's Party who revolted against their Leader.

INDIA BILL IN COMMONS

(Continued From Page 1).

to enter into friendly economic co-operation with the British. Mr. Grenfell concluded he and his colleagues believed that India was entitled to more than what the Bill gave and that the real interests of Britain would be better served by inviting Indians to join a scheme with larger and higher aims (Opposition cheers).

"THINK TWICE."

Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, (Conservative) who followed Mr. Grenfell, protesting against the Bill complained that insufficient attention had been paid to the Provincial Governments' reports to the Simon Commission on the working of the Montford reforms and said that four Governments had condemned the scheme as a failure and four others admitted the incursion of corruption and indifference. Yet the Commons were asked to give additional power to a Select electorate. He criticised Mr. Baldwin's broadcast on the ground that Mr. Baldwin said that it was only a question of time before the British left India. He asked: "Is there then nothing left for those who have borne the heat and burden of the day in creating the wealth of India ensuring its security?"

Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter criticised, as being without substance, Sir Samuel Hoare's analogies with America and Canada. He described the position of the Governor-General and Governors under the Bill as impossible, declaring: "You want a superman and get a politician." He begged of the House to think twice before endorsing the measure which could only cause friction and widen the breach.

FUNDAMENTAL CLEAVAGE.

Lord Winterton pointed out that at least for a generation the thoughts of all the wisest men in the Government and India had broadened towards a Federation and the consolidation of the whole of India as a great unit of the British Empire. The Conservative opponents of the Bill envisaged completely a different picture of India's position. It was a fundamental cleavage in the Party. But Lord Winterton expressed the opinion at the most favourable estimate they did not exceed fifty per cent of the Party's strength.

LIMITS OF DECENCY.

Replying to the allegations of cajoling and coercing the Princes, Lord Winterton said that there was no shred of evidence therefor. On the contrary the evidence was all the other way. Most astonishing efforts had been made by persons within the House and outside to induce the Princes to make public declarations. These persons had gone to the limits of decency and shown officious and impertinent interference with the affairs of distinguished men. The answer was given by two most distinguished Princes. Lord Winterton asked the opponents of the Bill whether or not they accepted the recent statements of Bikaner and Patiala.

REMINDER TO LABOUR

Lord Winterton declared that it was a half truth to state that nobody in India wanted the Bill and it was definitely untrue to say that nobody would work the scheme, though it was a fact that most Indians in public life would like the scheme to go further and the safeguards reduced. But the desire for a fuller and freer power was not incompatible with the loyalty to the King Emperor and the desire to remain in the Empire.

Lord Winterton reminded the labourites that the new constitution did give greater opportunity to exercise influence through the vote to an average Indian than he ever was given before and criticising Lord Salisbury's scheme declared it fantastic for the opponents to submit a scheme which showed that in their opinion Indians were unfitted for further extension of self-government.

Dealing with trade questions, Lord Winterton emphasised the value of goodwill and advocated mutual preferential trading and tariffs. He said that far from the proposals in the Bill being injurious to imperial trade, they constituted a step forward and meant the gradual economic and strategical unification of the British Empire.

CHALLENGE TO CHURCHILL.

Lord Winterton continued: "Dominion Status does not involve legal and constitutional rights of secession from the Empire. I challenge Mr. Churchill to deny that."

Mr. Churchill replied: "I am open to argue the point." Mr. Churchill added that Lord Winterton was doubtless speaking of Dominion Status as defined in the Statute of Westminster.

Lord Winterton agreed and proceeded to declare that there was not the slightest suggestion that Government had altered its attitude towards that question which their predecessors held in 1919.

Lord Winterton concluded by repudiating the notion that the supporters of the Bill favoured either abdication or surrender. "We say there is no question of a weary worn out land discarding these rights and obligations, but it is the case of a vigorous mother or Centre State of a great and free Empire taking a further step to cement the fellowship that surmounts race, creed and colour."

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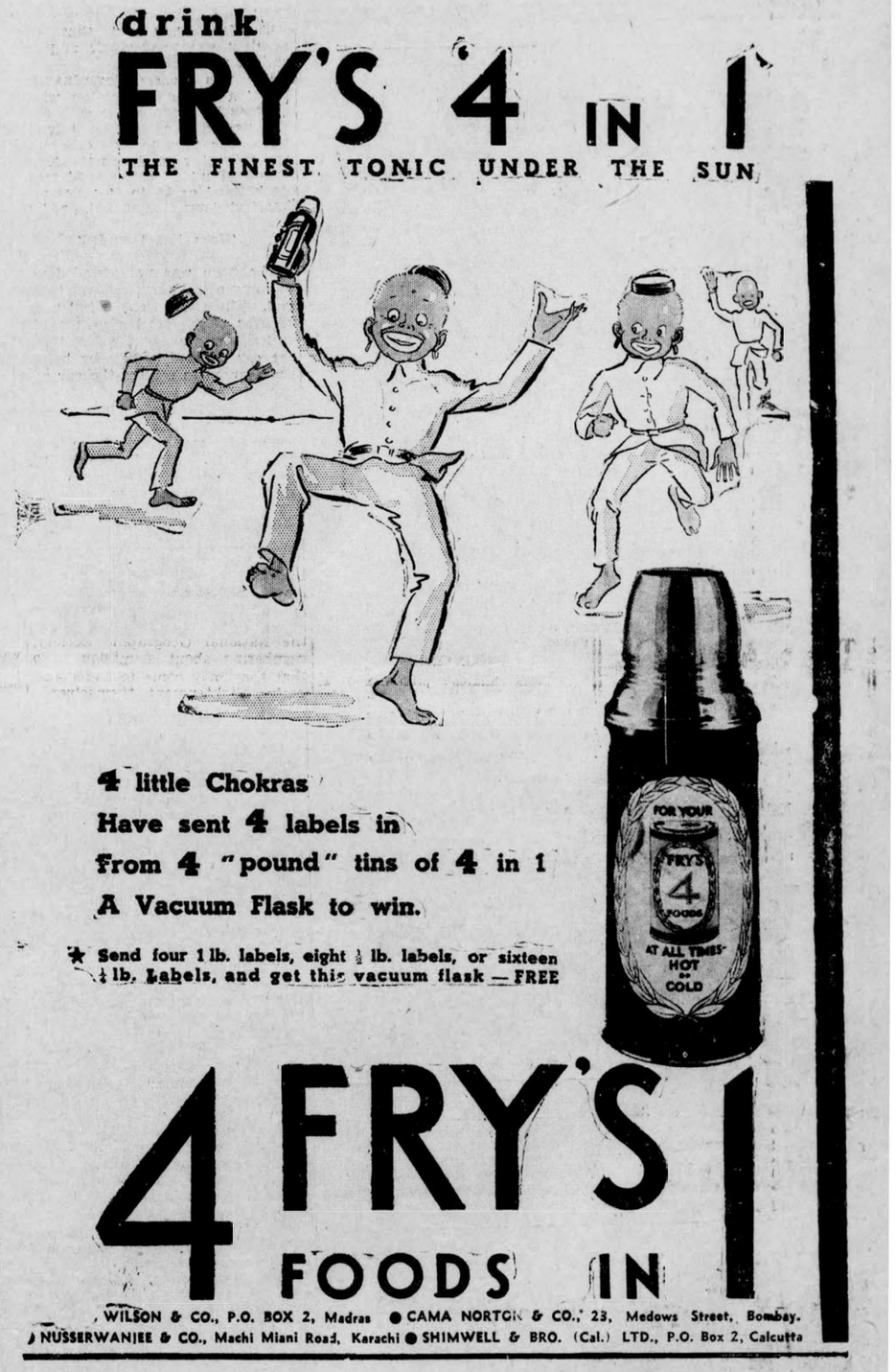
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TEST OF JINNAH'S LEADERSHIP

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

When I tell your readers that it took the Assembly an hour and a half to vote through the amendments and to arrive at the point that Mr. Jinnah's resolution was endorsed in full by the House, it will give some idea of the most intricate tangle into which the House has been put by the Government's attitude of participation in the division contrary to the neutrality observed in the Provincial Councils. And the time taken to vote was unprecedented and even the point of order raised at the last hour was without a precedent. The Chair had nothing in the records of the Assembly to guide it, but Sir Abdur Rahim's ability was a sure guarantee that the House would be able to record its verdict on the constitutional proposals as a whole.

GOVT. MANOEUVRE

Originally, Mr. Jinnah wanted the House to vote on the three parts of his amendment separately and till this morning he was on the same opinion, especially when the president consulted the Party Leaders. The Government had settled their loby by manoeuvre on that basis and had arranged with some members that they should vote with Mr. Jinnah for Provincial Autonomy and against him on the Federal Scheme. This might have resulted in a defeat of only a part of Mr. Jinnah's proposition which had the Congress support.

Mr. Jinnah came to know of

(Continued in col. 3).

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 5, 1991.
Muslim: Jilkad 3, 1353.
Parsi: Shehrever 5, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 35m.
High Tide 2-52; 15-31.
Low Tide: 9-09; 21-12.

Variety Entertainment in aid of Naigaum Social Service Centre, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 9

S. S. 'Naldera' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Third Day of Big Meeting.

Fancy Dress Ball in aid of J. J. Hospital Students' Wards, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

MONDAY, February 11

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Khosrow" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-0 p.m. on Monday the 11th instant.

SARASWATI PUJA CELEBRATIONS.

The Saraswati Puja organised by the members of the Saraswati Puja Committee will be celebrated in the Bengali Primary School, 163 Dhanji Street, 1st Floor, to-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday), when there will be a procession.

BENGAL CLUB

The Saraswati Puja will be celebrated to-day (Friday) at Parel under the auspices of the Bengal Club.

MR. MODAK'S LECTURE

The postponed lecture of Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, in the Municipality at Work Series, will be held on Tuesday, the 12th inst. at 6-30 p.m. The topic will be "The City's Public Works."

VIVEKANANDA BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

The 73rd birthday anniversary of Srimat Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Math, Khar, on Sunday the 10th between 8-11 a.m. The programme includes: Bhajan, Concert, Music Pravachan and feeding of the Poor. In connection with this an exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts will be opened by Mr. M. B. Javakar at the Math premises at 10 a.m. The exhibition will be free to the public. All are cordially invited.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Over the River". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Evelyn Prentice." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Here Comes the Navy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Kaliya Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Tyrant." Time as usual

WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Chu-Chin-Chow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Red Rider" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Viva Villa." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Caught Cheating" and "Around the Corner". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Music. 1 p.m. Market rates. European Lunch Time music. (Records) 2 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Talk. (In English). 6-30 p.m. Popular Tunes. 7 p.m. Music. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-30 p.m. General and Commercial News. 8-50 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-45 p.m. "The Film and the Child." Talk. 10 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. A Pianoforte Recital by Ernest Lush. 8 p.m. The Yascha Krein Gipsy Orchestra, Olive Cloke (Pianoforte). 8-45 p.m. A programme of Light music. The B B C Empire Orchestra, Leader, Daniel Melsa, Conductor, Eric Fogg. 9-30 p.m. Talk. Sir Walford Davies. 9-50 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra, Leader, A. Rossi. Under the direction of Eimilio Colombo. 10 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra (contd.) 10-45 p.m. The Alfredo Campoli Trio. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

THE CHILDREN'S DAY.

The Children's day is to be celebrated in Vile Parle today (Friday) under the auspices of the Sampat Bal Mandir and the Vile Parle Public.

PROGRAMME:

(i) Parla children's procession—7 a.m. to 9-30 (ii) children's meeting: Intellectual entertainment by montessori teachers to be followed by distribution of sweet; (iii) Teachers meeting at 3 p.m. at Sampul Balmandir; (iv) Parents meeting at 9 p.m. when Sjt. Nanabhai the Principal Daxinamuri Bhawanagar and Prof. Altekar will address the Gujarati and Daxini Parents.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen has decided to allow the general public the free use of the Jamiat's Reading Room and Library, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 8-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The institution is situated at Nasiri Building, 138, Nagdevi Street.

PHOTO-CINE-RADIO EXHIBITION

The first Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition organized by the Motion Picture Society of India is to be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, from February 19 to March 2.

It will be opened by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, ex-Dewan of Mysore.

CANARA BANK LTD.

A branch of the Canara Bank Limited will be opened to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. at Goumukh Bhuvan, Mussjid Bunder Road, Mandvi. Seth Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo will preside.

The CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Plenty of Fun and Thrills!

TO-MORROW

LESLIE HOWARD in W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S OF HUMAN BONDAGE

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At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

More thrilling than "THE THIN MAN"!

TO-MORROW

CAROLE LOMBARD CHESTER MORRIS in THE Gay BRIDE

"MY FACE IS MY FORTUNE...."

Few women to-day can face their mirrors with confidence—and assure themselves—like the pretty maid of the old English nursery rhyme—"My Face is My Fortune."

Yet every woman acknowledges the power of beauty, she knows that the possession of a fair, velvet-smooth complexion excites masculine admiration and attention. Indeed, if a census could be taken in this country of feminine opinion upon the most prevalent beauty bane, women would unanimously bewail their complexions. Sallow sun-scorched skins with premature lines and wrinkles do not make for beauty—and the women who suffer from these afflictions have themselves to blame. In this trying climate Nature very often needs a helping hand in *removing* the dead cuticle. Insufficient exercise or wrong diet may hinder her in performing her duties and then the complexion suffers. If your natural beautiful complexion lies concealed beneath a swarthy shrivelled skin, then you can assist Nature by using a fragrant wax to remove this outer skin invisibly. Ask your chemist for Mercolized Wax—and smooth a thin film of this beauty magic over face and neck nightly. In a very short time you will observe a vast improvement in your complexion, for the wax absorbs the faded outer skin with all its blemishes—revealing the natural beauty that lies beneath. Give this treatment a brief ten-day trial, and you will be delighted with the improvement in your appearance

DELIGHTED TO VISIT INDIA

Noted Geographer Arrives In Bombay To Tour Country

Dr. John Oliver La Gorce, Vice-President of the National Geographic Society of the United States of America and Associate Editor of the National Geographic Magazine, the Society's Official publication, arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning by "M. V. Victoria", from Naples.

The party in which he is travelling includes Mrs. La Gorce, a college woman, with a wide knowledge of several countries, having toured extensively along with Dr. La Gorce, Mr. Gene Tunney, the former heavy-weight boxing champion and Mrs. Tunney, who is an American heiress.

Dr. La Gorce interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" said that he was delighted to be able to visit India for the first time. Though he had been to the Far East many times in the past, he was not able to visit this country and he

Dr. John O. La Gorce

took the present opportunity to tour the country, visiting various places of interest.

Object Of Visit

"I have come to India, said the Doctor, to see the scenic beauty and antiquity of this great country. The National Geographic Magazine (of which he is the Managing Editor), had published many articles on India to stimulate interest of the members of the National Geographic Society, numbering about a million, so that they may come to India and seek enlightenment themselves.

"It is a great pleasure for me to come here for the first time and while in India I can hope to learn a little. For there is so much to see, study and understand that it would take months to do full justice to this great country.

Comes With Open Mind

"I come here with an open mind and with a spirit of understanding to learn what I may and will no doubt write in the Magazine on those interesting phases of Indian culture, that we have not already covered.

"I have been received with the courtesy and friendly consideration for which India is known throughout the world."

Mrs. La Gorce, is an enlightened woman, interested in the various peoples, countries and places.

Dr. La Gorce will be staying in this country for four or five weeks, and will visit various places of interest and confer with some of the Geographers in India.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

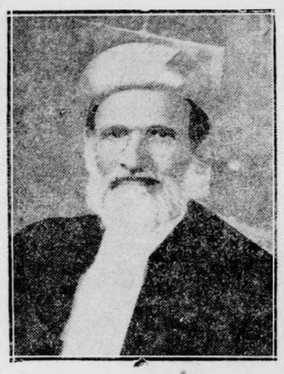
The resignations by Messrs. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, N. B. Baxter, H. J. M. Cousens, W. Grieve, K. L. Panjabi, T. H. G. Stamper, and C. E. L. Gilbert and Major A. Y. Dabholkar, of their offices of members of the Bombay Legislative Council have been accepted.

Messrs. G. Davis, C. M. Lane, C. W. A. Turner H. B. Clayton, A. W. W. Mackie, C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., and F. O. J. Roose and Khan Bahadur Azim khan Inayatali Khan, being officials, have been nominated members of the Legislative Council.

CEYLON MALARIAL RELIEF

The following appeal is issued by Shrimati Amritkaur Jamiat Singh in a few days, a small caravan of nearly 25 youths of Bombay recruited from all communities will start for malaria affected Ceylon. Each and every volunteer will be going to the "valley of death". None knows how many will return alive. Some of them may themselves be attacked by the very disease.

This noble band will serve thousands of sick and dying. Will you not load them with medicines such as quinine for very wide distribution. India must save at least 50,000 Ceylonese from death. Send contributions to the Ceylon Malarial Relief, 128 Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.



Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji who has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court.

REINSTATE EX-STRIKERS

G. I. P. Workers Urge M.L.As. To Take Legislative Action

(From A Correspondent.)

Unprecedented enthusiasm was manifested by the workers on the G.I.P. line on Monday, February 4, when they celebrated the anniversary of the strike of 1930. Mass meetings were held at Matunga, Kalyan, Igatpuri, Bhusaval, Badnera, Nagpur, Amla and other places when the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Workers held under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, the A.I.T.U.C., and the Congress Socialist Party protests on this the 5th anniversary of their General Strike, against the Railway administrations continuously shifting back the question of reinstatement of Ex. G.I.P. strikers on unreasonable and flimsy grounds inspite of repeated requests made by the workers and against the flagrant way in which the management have flouted the Government Communique of March 1, 1930 and calls upon all members of the Legislature to take all requisite measures to get the above communique translated into proper action by reinstatement of the above strikers without any delay.

This meeting is emphatically of opinion that should the administration not respond within a reasonable period of time to the above plea of the Union, the Union should take all possible steps to prepare for the only course open to them, namely, direct action and, therefore, calls upon the workers to rally round the Union in their thousands."

The meeting in Bombay was largely attended by the men from the workshop at Matunga. Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla was in the chair and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Khedgikar, Nimbkar, Dr. Shetty and Miss Manibeu Kara.

AT KALYAN.

Mr. D. L. Pathak, General Secretary of the Union, and Mr. Y. J. Meherally, who went from Bombay, addressed the meeting at Kalyan, Mr. Phadake presiding.

At Igatpuri a large number of workers attended the meeting. Sjt. Lalchand Hirachand was in the chair and Mr. Zulmiram Chaudhary, Secretary of the Union, who went from Bombay addressed the meeting.

AT BHUSAWAL.

The Bhusaval meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Razak. Organising Secretary of the Union, and was addressed by Messrs. D. L. Risbud and V. V. Phatak.

The celebrations of the strike anniversary are a clear proof of the growing consciousness of the workers on the line.

The Union, took advantage of the anniversary of the strike to make an organisational drive. Enrolment started on the anniversary day is being continued during the whole of the "Labour Week."

YOUTH TO HANG

"Guilty" Of Brutal Murder Of Woman

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 7.

A sentence of death (subject to confirmation by the Bombay High Court) was passed this afternoon by Mr. D. C. Joshi, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, on Fakir Mahomed Tarasha (25), a Pathan, who was found by the Jury (seven to two) guilty of the murder of Yamani, an Agri woman, at Kon village (of the Bhiwandi Taluka) in broad daylight on July 29 last.

Mr A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. B. T. Sule, Advocate, with Messrs R. K. Kanekar and V. A. Gadkari for the defence.

IN A POOL OF BLOOD.

The case for the prosecution was that Bapu Janya with his wife Yamani was living in a chawl at Kon village in the Bhiwandi taluka. The accused was their neighbour. In the morning of July 29 last Bapu had taken out the cattle for grazing. At about 12 noon his wife Yamani relieved him for meals. Two hours later when Bapu returned to the field, he saw from a distance his wife Yamani in a pool of blood struggling for life. Hearing Bapu's alarm, a witness came on the scene but before anything could be done, she expired as a result of the stab wound in her abdomen. According to medical evidence, there was a struggle between the deceased woman and the accused Pathan before she was fatally stabbed by him. The accused, who was arrested by the Bhiwandi Police, was committed to sessions by the Kalyan Magistrate on a charge of murder in December last.

The Pathan denied the charge.

The jury by a majority of seven to two brought in a verdict that the accused was guilty of murder.

The Additional Sessions Judge, agreeing with the majority verdict, convicted the accused accordingly.

NO EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE.

In passing capital sentence, the Judge observed that the woman was killed in a brutal manner, by the accused Pathan in an attempt to ravish her in order to satisfy his lust in spite of her resistance. The Judge remarked that youth was not an extenuating circumstance to justify a lesser punishment prayed for by the defence.

PAROCHIAL ATMOSPHERE OF PACIFIC

Nine-Year-Old Institute Embraces Ten Countries

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

"The Institute of Pacific Relations began in a very parochial atmosphere, the atmosphere of the Pacific Ocean, as the founders. It began with six countries and grew into one embracing ten," declared Mr. E. C. Carter, Secretary-General, Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A. in the course of an interesting lecture to prominent economists and students at the School of Economics this afternoon. Prof. C. N. Vakil, presided. Among those present were Professors McKenzie, P. A. Wadia, Toothi, Pratapgiri and Patwardhan and Mr. L. S. Vaidhyanadhan.

THEIR ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Carter continued that the Institute was stared nine years ago by scholars, economic and businessmen from China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, United States and Canada. They met at Honolulu and decided that it was desirable to have a permanent non-official, non-governmental but responsible organisation for the study of mutual relations between peoples of the Pacific. In each country they had a national academy for the purpose of studying their industrial and economic problems. Recently Soviet Union was participating in the Institute and a group had been formed in Netherlands, India, and Philippine Islands.

Mr. E. C. Carter

The questions being discussed were the relations between the western world, and the Far east, tariffs, and quotas, fluctuations of currency, extra-territoriality in China and so on.

Talking of specific activities of the Institute he said they were publishing a quarterly entitled the Pacific Affairs, edited by Mr. Owen Lattimore, an authority on Chinese and Mongolian culture.

The representatives of each of the ten national groups numbering about 200 met for a fortnight every two or three years.

NEXT CONFERENCE.

The next conference will deal with problems such as Japanese economic expansion in the markets of the world, United States monetary problems which are having immense effect on Chinese economy, National economic policy of the Soviet Union with reference to the Far East and the Pacific national reconstruction of China with special reference to international co-operation and relations between China and Japan and political problems such as Philippine independence and international status of Manchukuo.

There were four important languages used by the Institute namely Chinese, English, Japanese and Russian.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

H. E. Sir James, Lady and Miss Sifton, the Duchess of Northumberland, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Diana Percy, Sir Alexander Leith and Mrs. Gordon Leith arrived at Government House on Thursday.

Lady Brabourne received the Dowager Rani of Jamkhandi and the Rani of Babda at Government House on Thursday.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Firdausi Road

The Parsi residents of Dadar Colony deserve congratulations on their move to commemorate the memory of Firdausi, the great Persian poet. In October last, after celebrating the millenary of Firdausi in Bombay, they approached the Municipal Commissioner with a request to name a road in the Parsi Colony after Firdausi. The names of the streets of Dadar Colony were frequently changed of late causing much inconvenience to the residents of the locality who had fixed their addresses according to the existing names or numbers of the roads as well as to the postal authorities. In view, however, of the fact that the present request was strongly supported by the Parsi residents, the Municipal Commissioner has given permission to have Road No. 11 of Parsi Colony named Firdausi Road hereafter. It would be a good idea if several other roads in the City were named after great names in Indian and Asiatic history.

China And India

Mr. E. C. Carter, Secretary General of the Institute of Pacific Relations, who was on his way to Japan in the course of his duties as Secretary General, stayed in Bombay for a couple of days before he left for Japan. He delivered two lectures on "Economics and the Relations of the Pacific Countries," at the Bombay School of Economics. In the course of an exclusive interview with the "Chronicle" representative Mr. Carter gave his valuable views on Japan and China as also the efforts of his Institute to raise the standard of living of the peoples of the different Pacific countries. A subject, which is of very great importance to India and Indian students and about which very little is known in this country, was the Chinese Mass Education Movement, which has been responsible for the revolutionary rural reconstruction that has been going on in that country. Dealing with the above subject Mr. Carter said: "The leaders believe that the surest way of reforming the Government at the top is by first reforming the Government in the villages, the districts and the provinces." Mr. Carter gave a detailed history of the working of the Movement in China and how university students and foreign educated students had taken a very great part in bringing about a change during the last decade. The thousands of University trained young men and foreign students in India, who are at present unemployed would do great good to the country if they followed the excellent example of the Chinese students.

SMOKING NUISANCE ACT

Victoria Mills' Officers Fined For Breach Of Rule 23

Viramukhlal Vulabtal Nanavati and Maganlal Mathlal Panphal, manager and engineer, respectively, of the Victoria Mills Ltd., who were charged with committing a breach of rule 23 of the Bombay Port Smoking Nuisance Act were fined Rs. 15 and 40 respectively, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

It is stated that the accused allowed the chimneys of the said mill to emit smoke for the greater length of time than allowed by the said rule.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Pirbhai, Bar-at-law, appeared for the accused and D. Choklei Nahitnis for complainant.

"IT'S A BOY"

University Students' Union

The University School of Economics and Sociology will stage the famous English Play "It's A Boy"—(a comedy) by Austin Melford, on Monday, 11th February at 6-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House. Tickets:—Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1. Tickets can be had at the School premises, opposite Mahendra Mansion, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The enterprising students of the Bombay University School of Economics and Sociology have ventured to find variety from the dullness of their exacting post-graduate work and present to the public of Bombay a novel feature which is sure to be attractive, as well as instructive. "It's A Boy"—an English farce had a record run in London, made its authors and producer famous, and was also found fit for a screen version.

To the selection of the right parties to act, to their systematic training for such work usually done by professionals only, and to the general get-up, the Students' Union of the University School has given due thought and care. One may expect real entertainment on Monday evening at 6-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House.

GROCER ACQUITTED OF GAMBLING CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 7.

Holding that the warrant for arrest was illegal, the Thana Bench of Honorary, Magistrates, presided over by Mr. Tribhovandas Jamnadas, acquitted to-day Dharamshi Nanji Thakkar, a grocer of Thana, and Bachubhai Karsondas of the charge of keeping a common gaming house.

According to the prosecution the grocery shop (of the first accused) opposite the civil Hospital was raided by the Thana town police on October 6 last, and a sum of about Rs. 60 was taken possession of. A few marked coins were recovered from the counter.

The defence was that the warrant for arrest which was issued by the magistrate on August 13 last was not renewed before the fixed period of one month expired, but was renewed on September 27 and hence it was illegal.

Mr. W. A. Rege defended the accused.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OPENS REST HOUSE

For Police Officers Of Thana District At Headquarters

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 7.

Mr. E. E. Turner, Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, performed this afternoon the opening ceremony of the "Trivedi Police Club", a building, meant as a rest house for the District Police officers when at Thana on Government duty, which was built at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi, the Superintendent of the Thana District Police, in welcoming Mr. Turner, said that since he came to Thana in 1931 he felt the want of a rest house for police officers coming to the headquarters on Government duties. It was therefore decided to open one at Thana for which permission was granted by the Inspector General of Police.

Mr. Turner, in declaring the club open, said that the word club was a misnomer as it was really a rest house.

The function came to a close, after the gathering of distinguished citizens and officials were served with refreshments.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Nad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1935

REJECTED

The voting in the Legislative Assembly on the J. P. C. scheme of reforms is a decisive condemnation of that scheme and is one more crushing defeat for the Government. The defeat is particularly notable because it has been sustained in spite of Government's grossly unfair use of the official votes in their favour. It would have been excellent if the Assembly had adopted the Congress amendment. But the adoption of Mr. Jinnah's amendment is also a clear verdict against the J. P. C. scheme, apart from the Communal Award. Sir N. N. Sircar himself, who moved the official resolution, acknowledged Mr. Jinnah's amendment to be in effect as destructive of the scheme as the Congress amendment. He described it as striking at the very foundation of the scheme. He referred obviously to that part of the amendment which condemned the scheme of Central Government. About this the amendment says that, "it is fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable to the people of British India". It is not merely destructive, but calls upon Government to establish, though in British India alone, "real and complete responsible Government and with that view take steps to review the whole position in consultation with Indian opinion without delay". The net result of the amendment is to reject the J. P. C. scheme as a whole, and it is significant that despite the use, or rather the misuse, of the official votes Government have not been able to save the scheme. The Assembly deserves to be congratulated on refusing to be misled by Government.

Begging The Question

The designedly conciliatory tone of Sir Samuel Hoare in opening the debate on the second reading of the India Bill in the Commons could not be expected to induce either the Assembly or the people of India to alter their views about the Bill. He has added one more to the long list of official assurances about the goal of Britain's constitutional policy in India. He has renewed the pledge that that goal is nothing less than Dominion Status. And we are told that his reference to the pledge is meant to be an answer to the criticisms levelled in many quarters against the omission from the proposed Bill of any mention of Dominion Status. Now a mere official statement that Government stand by the previous pledges is no satisfactory answer to the criticisms. What the critics demand is that the goal, as officially defined and interpreted in recent years, should be embodied in the Bill itself so that on its being accepted by Parliament it may be binding not merely on the present Government but also on the future ones. But when the present Government deliberately refuse to concede this just demand, it is natural for the people to suspect that the present Government want to make it possible for future Governments to alter or differently interpret the goal now accepted. It is no excuse to say that there is no occasion for a fresh preamble in the present Bill as the preamble to the 1919 Act is not to be repealed. But this is begging the question in a most disingenuous manner. The real question is why a preamble the precise meaning of which has been widely doubted and for that very reason has had to be officially interpreted in a particular way is not to be replaced by another which is unequivocal and embodies the interpretation to which the Government are pledged.

Constituent Assembly

It should be obvious that the mere mention of Dominion Status in the proposed Bill, even if made at the last moment, will not make the Bill itself acceptable to India. While it is the clear duty of the Government to respect their pledges in an unequivocal manner, it is equally the duty of the people of India to respect their own pledges about complete independence and to refuse to accept any constitution except the one formulated by their own Constituent Assembly. This point was duly emphasised by the Congress President at the Delhi meeting yesterday and by several speakers at the public meeting in Bombay convened on Thursday to reject the J. P. C. scheme and must have also been emphasised at similar meetings in other parts of the country. The Congress Party in the Assembly committed an unfortunate mistake by avoiding any reference to the Constituent Assembly in its amendment in the hope perhaps of minimising opposition to it. But it should take the earliest opportunity to press upon the Government the demand for a Constituent Assembly. If Government pay no heed to the demand, it will be the duty of the Congress itself to take the initiative in convening in due time a Constituent Assembly. Having helped the Assembly to reject the proposed scheme of reforms, the Congress should now betake itself to the next step of initiating efforts to formulate an alternative scheme, embodying an agreed solution of the communal problem.

Indians In Zanzibar

Mr. Menon's report on the discriminating and anti-Indian legislation enacted in Zanzibar leaves not the ghost of a doubt about the intentions of its authors. Mr. Menon,—a moderate official investigator on behalf of the Indian Government,—has felt "constrained to remark that the cumulative effect of the legislation discussed is the "squeezing out the Indians from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith." The Indian settled in these islands, and developed their native wealth of agriculture and industry, as also their trade, for generations, if not centuries,—long before any Britisher set foot on that soil. He has invested large sums in agriculture trade and industry in these islands; he has been a banker and trader, for all these generations; and has, in the course of ordinary business transactions, acquired property and business connection, of which it is now intended by these measures to deprive him. It is an irony of fate that this Report should be published in the same week in which the Assembly discussed a Treaty forced by British business interests upon the Government of India, in which these interests demand from India extraordinarily differential and preferential treatment, while in the Protectorates and Colonies under their influence, the rights and interests of India are violated with such barefaced effrontery. The Indian representatives in the Assembly have exposed the absolute hollowness of the British pretensions and the absurdity of their demand for differential treatment. But no comment could be so clear, no exposure so complete, as this evidence and report of a responsible Civilian and Government official regarding the plight of Indians in a British Protectorate.

Mr. Menon's reasonableness and moderateness cannot be doubted by any one who casts a glance at his report. He has practically endorsed the measure for the protection of the debtor class, as being in the main a just protection of the debtor, though the loss sustained by Indian financiers who have lent, or given credit, to the people of Zanzibar, in the ordinary course of business, would be no negligible quantity. There is, so far as the Report goes, no suggestion of usury or unfair practices by the Indian community in the islands. Their share in the development of these islands' wealth by capital investment has been testified to by such an inveterate opponent of Indian aspirations as Mr. Churchill. But even Mr. Menon is unable quite to overlook the attempt, by another piece of legislation, to exclude Indians from the possession or acquisition of land in these islands, simply on the ground that they are not Arabs or Africans. As Mr. Menon has quite justly pointed out, had the Zanzibar legislator been influenced exclusively by considerations of the agricultural well-being of these islands, the legislation under Report would have drawn a distinction,—as they have done in the Punjab Land Alienation Act—between the agricultural classes, traditionally so regarded, and non-agricultural and restricted the alienation of land in favour of the latter, in order to secure that good agricultural land would not be neglected by owners not personally or directly interested in agriculture. In the present instance, however, the distinction is exclusively and avowedly racial. An Arab or an African, however little interested he may be in the cultivation of land directly, would have no restrictions placed on his rights to acquire such property, even though he may neglect such land. But Indians cannot acquire land, even though they have already paid for it or lent money on it to a reasonable amount. They can at most acquire it for not more than 20 years, and then, too, on a usufructuary basis. This is weighing the scales extremely heavily against Indians. The law also gives powers to re-open transactions for the transfer of property in land to Indians, even though nothing but the greed or suspicion of the Native or Arab owner might be the motive force for such re-opening. Mr. Menon, however, even here demands no more than that the basis of such "discrimination," or restriction on the rights to acquire property in land in these islands, should be strictly on lines of traditional occupation, and not on those of racial differentiation as this law so brazenly lays down. If this change is effected he would probably not object to the law in principle, even though the consequential loss to Indians may amount to lakhs and lakhs. The explanatory memorandum issued by the Zanzibar Government, on this very point, leaves no room for doubt as to the real intentions and objectives of such legislation. They enacted this legislation, Government declare, in such a hurry, not because there was any urgency about it, but because, had they given notice, the investors in land, or the creditors, would have sought to realise their investments. With full knowledge about the pending legislation, such a realisation could only have been at heavy sacrifice. But even that opportunity is not to be given, while in future the Indian would not even be allowed to bid at land sales. And even so, Mr. Menon has little more than a mild protest to make against the most unjust provision of that measure.

The greatest indignation, however, of Mr. Menon is aroused by the decree regarding the clove business, and the export of that article from Zanzibar. Zanzibar now easily holds the first place in this commerce and that is very largely due to Indian enterprise. The new law would make every exporter subject to a licence,—which is itself subject to a substantial licensing fee. The Licensing, or the Clove Exporters', Board, will nominally consist of several members; but the virtual head and absolute boss of that organisation is to be the Secretary-Manager—Mr. Bartlett,—who has made no secret of his intentions to freeze Indians out of this business. He, who was formerly one of the traders in that market competing on equal terms with the Indian exporters, will now be made the sole controller and practical dictator of the entire trade. The result can more easily be imagined than described. Mr. Menon has exaggerated not one iota in summarising the effect of such legislation as squeezing Indians out of regions and interests in which he has been established for generations, and which he has developed by large expenditure of his capital and labour. If Britain suffers Indians in her Protectorates to be treated in this manner, how can she expect Indians in their own country to look upon British demands for no discrimination against them, except with eyes of the greatest distrust and jealousy? We wonder what the Government of India will do, now that their own officer has reported, and left no doubt about the motives and effects of such legislation.

ANALYSIS OF J.P.C. REPORT

The Governor With His Powers Can Make The Ministry And Legislature Instrument Of His Will

By K. T. SHAH

Apart from the "Special Responsibilities" of the Governor, and the powers conferred upon him to implement, or carry out, those responsibilities, the Report makes it a cardinal principle of the Committee's recommendations, that there must be a strong Executive. "The dominant consideration," they say, "is the one we have already emphasised: the vital importance in India of a strong executive. (111) In pursuit of this ideal, they have not only armed the Governor with extraordinary powers, in protection and defence of his special responsibilities; they have even given him, for the ordinary purposes of routine administration, powers which must spell the negation of any real responsible government developing.

Civilian Governors

In regard to the choice of the Governor, in the first place, the Committee have definitely turned down the suggestion that Governors should be chosen from among British public men, who, presumably, would have better understanding of, and greater sympathy with, the parliamentary institutions and democratic principles. They refuse to accept the suggestion that, at any rate, sundried bureaucrats,—senior members of the Indian Civil Service, should not be made Governors, as their entire official life is spent, in an atmosphere and under traditions different from,—and antagonistic to,—that of a responsible system of government.

"We hold strongly the view that His Majesty's selection of Governors ought not to be fettered in any way; and, that there may be no misunderstanding, on the point, we desire to state our belief that, in the future no less than in the past, men in every way fitted for appointment as the Governor of a Province will be found among members of the Civil Service who have distinguished themselves in India" (102)

Constitutional Impropriety

With a Governor chosen from the hardened bureaucrats,—usually Europeans,—of the I.C.S., the extraordinary powers, and special responsibilities stand more than a sporting chance of being interpreted more often against the growth of healthy democratic constitutional conventions favouring the development of responsibility, than otherwise.

And as though that were not enough, the Governor is to be entitled to make rules of business in his Cabinet, over which he would preside as a matter of course. He would, further, have unrestricted intercourse with departmental Secretaries,—members, also, of the Civil Service,—even in the days when the administration is to be, in name and theory at least, "responsible." In other countries with responsible government, departmental chiefs of the Civil Service cannot have direct access to the nominal head of the Governments. The latter's only legitimate source of information for the affairs within his charge is the constitutional adviser, or the Responsible Minister. In Britain, it would be unthinkable, the height of constitutional impropriety, for the Permanent Under-Secretary, corresponding to our Departmental Secretaries,—to insist upon seeing the King, or even the Prime Minister, in ordinary course. The Committee, however, do not wish to deprive the Governor of this channel of information, though they are pleased to record an 'obiter dictum':—

"No doubt under the new order such personal communication between a Governor and the Secretaries would not occur without the knowledge of the Ministers concerned." (99).

But what would it avail a Minister to 'know' that his Secretary has been, on a given occasion, in communication with the executive chief, if he does not know the nature of that communication, and has neither right nor means to checkmate that functionary's work, if that is not to his liking, in the case under discussion? The Secretary can tell tales against his constitutional superior, the Minister, on the plea that he is supplying the Governor with independent information on matters relating to his administration; he can prejudice the Governor,—especially if the latter has the same 'esprit de corps' or suffers from a racial

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

THE GERMAN DEMAND

Doctor Alfred Rosenberg has declared on behalf of the Nazi Government that "a general agreement concluded in perfect freedom between Germany and the other Powers will be an important step forward, provided that equality is guaranteed from the beginning." This almost appears as if indicating the probability of a deadlock. But it is not really so. Germany is not dissatisfied; in point of fact she is pleased, with the results of the Anglo-French conversations. She is, therefore, in that amicable frame of mind in which it is possible to accept the virtual without insisting too much on the formal. Germany will most probably reconcile herself to the equality implicit in the provisions, more especially after "expert" and authoritative interpretations by Sir Austen Chamberlain. But the question of questions still remains. Does the agreement merely ensure security in terms of armaments or will it also lead to disarmament, the only foundation for permanent peace?

ANTI-SEMITISM IN IRAQ

Anti-Semitism is reported to be growing in Iraq. And Sir John Simon regretted to state in the House of Commons that recent reports he had seen confirmed the development of anti-Jewish feeling. Racial or religious hatred is always to be deplored. But in the case of Iraq, we do not think that anti-Semitism springs from sentiments that move the enemies of Jews in the Western world. A possible reason for the phenomenon in Iraq is the plight of fellow-Arabs in Palestine consequent on the rapid and extensive spread of Jewish domination in Palestine and the unsympathetic attitude of the Government towards the real inhabitants of the country. If this is the reason, as we suspect it is, then the responsibility for the "regrettable" development rests with those who invented "the Jewish National Home" and are still doing their best to foster it.

WHO IS THE ENEMY?

According to our Anglo-Indian contemporary, Sir Leslie Wilson, who is now Governor of Queensland, has been on a holiday tour of the Far East and "is spending a considerable time in studying the defences of Singapore". In fact that was the chief reason of his visit, as he confided to our contemporary's correspondent. Sir Leslie seems to have been in a talking mood. He discussed problems of Imperial Defence as affecting Singapore and Australia, referred to the visit to Australia of Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary of the Committee of the Imperial Defence, and reviewed the fortifications of Darwin as also the possible tactics of the "enemy." All this is very interesting and caps Sir Maurice's tour which, incidentally, was undertaken in secrecy. But who is the "enemy" and why this sudden but elaborate anxiety?

REACTION.

The Labour victory at the by-election at Wavertree is not merely due to the splitting of the Conservative votes, it is one more sign of the reaction against Conservatives in general and in favour of Labour. A few relevant figures should make this point clear enough. In the last general election Labour polled only 9,503 votes as against 33,476 votes polled by the Conservative candidate. But in the present election the Labour candidate has won 15,611 votes as against about 24,000 divided between the National Conservative and the Independent Conservative candidates. It may be that the Churchillites are making headway among the Conservatives because of or in spite of their policy towards India. Their success, such as it is, may mean nothing more than mere vigorous propaganda to get more safeguards from the ever-willing Secretary of State for India. But even if a majority of the Conservatives turn against the India Bill and compel the Government to withdraw it, it will hardly be regarded as a calamity by Indians.

A. C. CHATTERJEE.

It was with a sense of deep shock that we learnt of the sad and tragic death of Mr. A. C. Chatterjee at Calcutta as a result of an unfortunate accident. To journalists as well as to a large number of other persons in Bombay his death amounts to a personal loss. For, he had spent the greater portion of his life in this city in charge of the "Associated Press" and won an enviable popularity. Mr. Chatterjee was the first Indian to be appointed in the publicity department of the League of Nations. Whatever differences one may have as to the manner the League is justifying its existence there is no Indian who will not gladly pay unstinted tribute to the work of Mr. Chatterjee at Geneva, where he proved himself to be a credit to India and Indian journalism. We offer our heartfelt condolence to Mrs. Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chatterjee and the bereaved family.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY.

The first number of the journal of the Motion Picture Society of India indicates its informative character and sobriety of outlook. If the journal maintain these traits, there is no doubt it will be one of the very few film journals in India that will be positively helpful. It would be, moreover, a medium for the international exchange of information about films. The articles in the present number about State aid to film industry in foreign lands and the technical suggestions may be mentioned as of more than passing interest.

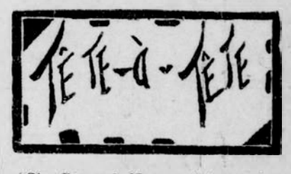
— PRESS VIEWS —

Who Can Tell?

Indians can but feel depressed, and very sadly depressed, by reading the Government of India Bill. It puts, in the forefront, what is withheld than what is given. The Bill breathes from its first page to the last, distrust of Indians. It is designed to concede at the centre, a semblance of responsibility, and in regard to the Provinces, it is clothed with restrictions which would tend to make harmonius relationship between a Governor and his Ministers almost impossible. It was at this juncture in India's history that goodwill would have created a spontaneous response for the ideals of a real Commonwealth of Nations. That opportunity has certainly been missed in the Bill. Who can now tell what is going to be India's future and her relationship with Great Britain?—"Roy's Weekly."

Unrepresentative

Dr. Subbaroyan's amendment which really represents public opinion, the country's verdict as revealed by the results of the recent Assembly elections, was defeated and the official motion together with all the other amendments was carried. This clearly shows that the present Council is quite unrepresentative of the people and it was a grave error, a constitutional impropriety to have extended its life. It is a matter for satisfaction that under the sagacious leadership of Mr. Yakub Hassan, the Muslim party in the Council stood for vindicating the country's honour. The Madras Council's verdict has come as a surprise to the Presidency which claims to be more Congress-minded than any other Province.—"Deccan Times."



"Sir Samuel Hoare did not believe that in our lifetime there would ever be more agreement in India for any scheme that Parliament was likely to pass than the present one obtained."

But we do believe that the above explains everything, the present bill, British intentions, present and future, and Sir Samuel's solemn pledge about the "ultimate" goal.

* * * *

"Sir Samuel opened by recalling the predicament of Robinson Crusoe who built a "monstrous boat . . ."

Our congratulations. Sir Samuel couldn't have compared his Bill more happily than to a monstrous craft.

* * * *

By the way who is Friday to Sir Samuel's Robinson Crusoe? Sir N. N. Sircar?

* * * *

"Sir Samuel referred to the Reserve Bank and the Railway Board, and said he believed that the only issue about them would be whether they should be politically controlled or run on independent business lines."

Of course the latter—as dictated by British politico-economic considerations.

* * * *

Sir Herbert Samuel the Liberal leader said if Mr. Churchill were an Indian. . . .

God forbid.

* * * *

Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick (Conservative) said that he "was unable to remember any Indian who wilfully let him down in business or social relations and that he suffered no discourtesy in India and discovered no instance of purely racial hatred."

And, therefore, he concluded by supporting Sir Samuel Hoare's Bill with all its safeguards and reservations!

* * * *

Mr. Aney declared in the Assembly that the J.P.C. Report was full of misstatements and blunders.

But blunder implies, does'nt it, a mistake committed unwittingly?

* * * *

The Iranian Navy is both officered and manned by Persians, said the Commander Baynder.

If this observation was intended subtly to suggest to Indians a comparison and a contrast we can only say that the gallant Commander has committed a breach of diplomatic etiquette.

* * * *

"Japan's National Defence Problems".

—Headline.

India, thank Heavens, has none. Or, at least all the burden of her "National" defence problems is generously borne by Britain—minus the finances thereof.

* * * *

The Archbishop of Canterbury "cannot doubt that in the long association of the two countries (Britain and India) there is the purpose of God."

We hope Sir Karma heartily agrees.

* * * *

His Grace also asks "my countrymen to join in a sustained and faithful prayer that the will of God be done both to India and ourselves . . ."

Provided the will of God is guided by 'our Imperial traditions' as Mr. Baldwin might say, and is further limited by reservations and safeguards—all in the interests of India, as His Grace and his countrymen would decide.

* * * *

Mr. Pirow has annoyed Anglo-India. "That the newly assembled Imperial Press Conference should have been regaled with a speech by a South African Minister on the reasons why his country will not join in any general scheme of Imperial defence shows the importance of the Conference, but is rather surprising," writes Bori Bunder rather sarcastically.

If the minister had regaled the Conference with reasons why his country would join in any general scheme of Imperial defence, the speech would have been hailed as rather statesmanlike.

* * * *

"Newly assembled", however, is rather good. It sounds like assembling the different parts of a machine—made in Britain. And rightly so.

* * * *

Husband: "It is a strange thing but true, that the biggest fools have the most beautiful wives."

Wife (pleased): "Oh, what a flatterer you are, darling!"

India Bill Perpetuates Principle Of Capitalism

Lacking In Goodwill, It Does Not Deserve Support, Says Maj. Attlee

Labour Party To Move Drastic Amendment To Proposed Measure

INDIA TO BE RULED BY WEALTHY AND PRIVILEGED

Replying to Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons opening the debate on the second reading of the India Bill, on Wednesday, Major C. R. Attlee (Lab.) made a spirited attack on the specious arguments of the Secretary of State for India. Moving the official opposition to the amendment he asked why the statement regarding India's status was not made earlier. He said it was a great mistake to introduce a Bill like this without a preamble, and declared that India's right to Dominion Status must be recognised, as Labourites considered that no Constitution would work, unless accepted by Indians.

Constitution A Failure

Continuing Major Attlee said that it was useless to say the Bill would receive support, and that mere acquiescence or passive acceptance did not make the Constitution a success. A Bill which did not secure the goodwill and co-operation of Indians "did not deserve support of the House."

Referring to the glaring flaws in the Bill, he said Indians could ask for alteration in the Constitution only after ten years, whereas Britain could make the change any time. Under this measure, he said, India would be ruled by the wealthy and the privileged. The whole Constitution, said Major Attlee, was based on a system intended to perpetuate the principles of Capitalism.

Drastic Amendments

Major Attlee forecasted that Labour would submit drastic amendments to the Bill.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Sir Samuel Hoare did not believe that in our lifetime there would ever be more agreement in India for any scheme that Parliament was likely to pass than the present one obtained. He said the time had come for Parliament to act and the longer the Parliament took the greater would be the opposition in India, and the less would be the agreement behind British proposals.

Sir Samuel Hoare continued:—"Let us face the realities (cheers) that the real danger in India is not Congress or Communism or misgovernment. It is the irresponsibility. As long as Indian assemblies have no responsibility to Government, we must accept the negative criticism, and often mischievous obstruction. Have we not found from history of the British Empire that irresponsibility is the real danger to the good relations between a mother country and the overseas dependencies? It was this sense of irresponsibility, carrying with it a sense of the inequality of the status that was at the bottom of the trouble with the American colonies in eighteenth century".

The American colonists, said Sir Samuel, from George Washington downwards, were Tory diehards and men of conservative sentiments, with every inclination to remain friendly to the country of their home. Yet, it was the system of representative councils, but no responsibility for managing their own affairs, that embedded in their minds a feeling of inequality of status, and it was that which led to the loss of Britain's first empire. It almost lost Britain the Dominion of Canada.

State of Canada

Sir Samuel Hoare said let the House remember what was the state of Canada about a century ago. The upper and lower Canada were in a state of suppressed revolution. Nationalists in the two provinces, called the reform party, had almost complete control of the two Canadian legislatures. Having no responsibility of government they used the power of obstructing administration in concentrating upon the administration a negative criticism, whatever it might do.

Eventually, this state of affairs culminated in a rebellion of both the provinces. It was these conditions that Lord Durham sent to Canada first as the Governor-General, and then as High Commissioner. He had every temptation to adopt the policy of coercion and repression. There was nobody of note in either province who was prepared to co-operate. Yet, despite almost unanimous opinion that both the Canadian legislatures were being mobilised against Government, he put his finger upon the real point of danger. He said the only solution of that state of affairs was to make the legislatures responsible for their own actions. It was a very wise course of action, and if Britain needed an outward visible illustration of Lord Durham's action it was found in the fact that one of the greatest Canadian leader to-day, Mr. MacKenzie King is the grandson of that MacKenzie who led a rebellion in Upper Canada a century ago.

"So also I believe it be India", said Sir Samuel. "I do not take the view that whilst irresponsibility is bad for men and women of the British stock it is good for men and women of the Asiatic stock. I believe myself that unless we introduce this element of real responsibility in both central and provincial governments, we shall see this state of affairs going from bad to worse. We shall see these assemblies not becoming easier to deal with in future than in the past but immensely more hostile with a growing body of hostility from one end of the country to the other behind them. The fact is that irresponsibility is to most people an outward sign of the inequality of status."

Question Of Status.

Said Sir Samuel: "We in Britain pay very little attention to the questions of status. Our position had been so fully assured in the world since many generations that we have no need to bother about the questions of status. Not so in other countries. Not so in Germany, in Europe to-day. Not so in Japan, in Asia, and not so in our Indian fellow-subjects who are looking back over centuries of civilisation and feel as sensitive as any other great people of the world to any charge of inequality of status. The move forward, therefore, on the road to responsible Government is something much more to them than mere political reform. It is the out-

(Continued on page 5).

LATE MR. A. C. CHATTERJEE

An Appreciation

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

I was shocked out of my wits yesterday evening when I learnt that Mr. Amulya Chandra Chatterjee had met with a terrible motor accident which caused his almost instantaneous death. It was only the other day that he came home on leave from Geneva. Little did anybody dream then what a tragic fate was awaiting him in such a short distance of time. I feel so overwhelmed with grief that I find it almost impossible to pen these few lines.

My intimacy with the Chatterjee family comes from our birth as we hail from the same town of Santipur in Bengal. Fate again had willed that we should spend a large portion of our lives in this city. Therefore, his death is grievous personal loss to me as he had been a friend, philosopher and guide to me from my early days. I have not the least doubt that hundreds of people in Bombay who came in personal contact with him during his long stay here, mourn his sad demise as I do.

Mr. Chatterjee came of an intellectual stock. His father was a Naib-Suba (District Magistrate) in the Service of the Maharaja of Nadia. His eldest brother is a leading lawyer of Rungpore and the second was chairman of the Calcutta Corporation for many years. The third, Sir Atul Chandra, was till recently the High Commissioner for India in England. Dr. Sisir Chandra, the youngest, was till the other day the Chief Medical Officer of the G. I. P. Railway, and now transferred to the E. B. Railway as its C.M.O.

Amulya Chandra was the fourth brother. From his boyhood, he was attracted towards journalism and joined the Associated Press of India as soon as it came into being. He was its agency manager in Bombay until it was merged into Reuters, Ltd., when he became the latter's Director of Information. About five years ago, he was one of the few Indians who were appointed to the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Outwardly a little brusque in manners, Amulya Chandra had the heart of gold and was full of a keen sense of humour. In social life and in a great degree in Social service, Mr. and Mrs. Chatterjee were always in the forefront. In many of my activities in the latter direction, I had always their unstinted support. It was also in social reform that they took a leading part. Although they were Brahmins by birth they married their daughters, the elder, Sushila, to a Gujarati Kayastha, Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Bar-at-Law, and the younger Pramila, to Mr. N. S. Sen, a Bengali Vaidya, an A. T. S. in the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay.

My heartfelt condolences to Mrs. Chatterji Arun, Sushila, Pramila and Sunit and his other relatives.

May his soul rest in peace!

LABOUR WINS

Wavertree By-Election Result

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The following is the Wavertree by-election result:—

Mr. Cleary (Lab.)	**15,611**
Mr. Platt (Con.)	**13,771**
Mr. Randolph Churchill (Ind.)	**10,575**
Mr. Morris (Lib.)	**4,208**

Tories Perturbed.

It is certain that the most serious view will be taken in Conservative Headquarters of the result of the Wavertree election, which is generally announced in this morning's papers as a blow to the Government, not because of the Labour victory which was clearly due to a split vote, but the unexpectedly high poll of Mr. Randolph Churchill to whom the most pessimistic Government supporters did not concede more than 6,000 votes.

Mr. Churchill who is a clever and most forceful speaker, is young and good looking. He did not confine his opposition to the India Bill but castigated the whole range of the Government's policy. An interesting feature was that he is reported to have decided to stand on his own accord without consulting his father or the India Defence League.

The result may not only stimulate opponents of the India Bill but envisage independent Conservative intervention in further bye-elections.

"The Daily Telegraph" in a leader observes, never was the avowed purpose of stiffening the Government more clearly and more completely thwarted in the result.

FUTILE GOVERNMENT MANOEUVRES

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Aney said that one direct result of this Award would be the breaking up of the national and political solidarity which has been achieved, however, partially. It is from the standpoint of the Indian Nationalists and national homogeneity that he directed his crusade against the Award. He also attacked the contemplated administrative arrangement of Berar under the new Constitution.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION.

Mr. Aney maintained that the idea of bringing the Princes into the Federation was not with a view to consolidate the unity of India, but to break up the political unity achieved in British India during the last 50 years. (Hear, Hear); similarly the Communal Award aimed at making Indian people live in warring camps to enable the British domination to remain intact. He quoted from Mrs. Ramsay MacDonald's views that in a country like India proportional representation and not communal representation was the ideal solution, but unfortunately Mr. Ramsay MacDonald the Parliamentarian was more honest than Mr. Ramsay MacDonald the Premier. (Applause).

BERAR AND NIZAM.

Finally Mr. Aney referring to the position of Berar which constituency had elected him, said that the Government of India Bill referred to the new agreement with the Nizam, which had not been published hitherto, and he demanded on behalf of the people of Berar full publicity of its terms, especially as the special responsibilities of the C. P. Governor included the safeguarding of the commercial and economic rights of Hyderabad State in the administration of Berar. The people of his province had a right to know what this further restriction of the finance minister of that province meant.

"BASELESS ALLEGATIONS"

Rising to speak amidst prolonged cheers, Mr. Jinnah characterised the comments of the "Statesman" of February 2, as baseless allegations and insinuations unworthy of any newspaper worth the name. The "Statesman" had made the astounding allegation that he was opposed to the Federation, because he was left out in the latter sittings of the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Jinnah admitted that he was a keen Round Tabler, but never was he an enthusiastic Federalist.

As regards the Communal Award he did not agree with Mr. Desai's amendment which rejects the entire structure of the proposed constitution including the Communal Award although in the next part of his amendment Mr. Desai maintained a neutral attitude towards it. It was apparently inconsistent, but then Mr. Desai had perhaps no other alternative.

PENDING AGREED SOLUTION

Mr. Jinnah accepted the Award not because the Mussalmans or he were personally satisfied with it, but because during the last few years all that was possible to do for the communal solution has been done. Until and unless another agreed solution is found, let this Award stand for; for if it is not accepted, no constitution would be possible to construct. His personal self-respect would never be satisfied unless the Indians themselves worked out any formula.

Mr. Jinnah fully agreed with Mr. Desai that religion was a matter between God and man, and that the language of religion and culture had nothing to do with politics.

But Mr. Jinnah submitted that the Communal Award was not a matter of religion or culture, but it was a question of minorities, purely a political issue. The problems of minorities in other countries have been solved. Why not solve in India too. What is this problem of minority after all? It was a combination of certain natural elements like race, culture, religion, art, literature, music—all these go to form a separate entity.

"FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT."

Mr. Desai had said, continued Mr. Jinnah, let there be acquisition first and then distribution. It is a fallacious argument. It is not that we were setting upon some venture after which we would distribute the spoils of the venture. Why Mahatma Gandhi fasts unto death and then gets all Hindu leaders of India agreed to Poona Pact? Why did you not tell him acquisition first and then distribution?

HINDUS CONGRATULATED

Mr. Jinnah congratulated his Hindu brethren on exhibiting their sense of solidarity and winning over the Depressed Classes to them by giving them what they wanted. Why not show the same spirit to the Muslims?

The Law Member described, continued Mr. Jinnah, the other day Mr. Jinnah's amendment as disingenuous. (Sir N. N. Sircar retorted and said, "crooked").

Mr. Jinnah: But you did not tell how it is crooked.

Sir N. N. Sircar: I will tell you at 3-30 p.m.

LET GOVT. PLACE THEIR CARDS ON TABLE

Mr. Jinnah: That is not fair. You will have the last word to say. Why should not the Government place all their cards on the table? That practice goes well in the High Court.

As regards the Federation Mr. Jinnah emphatically declared that it was wholly rotten, totally unacceptable and absolutely unworkable. The Princes laid down impossible terms on which it was impossible to construct any constitutional scheme. He was not opposed to the Princes or anybody, but he was for British India and this scheme was going to destroy all that British India has developed during the last 50 years of constitutional progress.

SAFEGUARDS 98 P.C., RESPONSIBILITY 2 P.C.

He was not opposed to Federation, but bitterly opposed to a Federation of this character. It would lead to ill-will and bitterness. Safeguards are 98 per cent. and responsibility is only 2 per cent. So far as the provincial scheme was concerned Mr. Jinnah was of opinion that it undoubtedly was an advance on the present constitution in the following directions—extension of franchise, Indianisation of the Cabinet, all members of the legislature to be elected, responsibility of the Ministers to the legislature, etc., but there are certain objectionable features, which require modification.

Mr. F. E. James emphasised that the constitution offered to India marked a tremendous advance on the existing one. He strongly controverted Mr. Jinnah's assertion that the Federal Scheme was conceived to prevent further advance in Central Government. This allegation is not only untrue, but runs counter to the historical processes in the successive Round Table Conferences.

Mr. James also refuted Mr. Jinnah's point that the safeguards ate up all transfer of power, Irrigation, Taxation, Commerce, Industry, Airways, Posts and Telegraphs, Emigration, Immigration and such many other departments of momentous importance and value were left to the Ministers. Each one of the safeguards can be attributed to the events in India in the recent years.

"WRONG THING IN WRONG TIME"

The rejection of the Constitution, he said, would be a wrong thing done in a wrong time.

MUSLIM AWAKENING.

Speaking first after lunch Mr. Ghuznavi traced the history of the Muslim awakening and communal dissensions which reached a culminating point in the second Round Table Conference. He described how the Hindu Mahasabha Leaders destroyed all attempts at peace by insisting on getting 2 more seats to the Sikhs in the Punjab thus reducing the Muslims into a minority.

"MONSTROUS FRADU."

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant spoke for 40 minutes to show the constitution, irrespective of the safeguards, was definitely retrograde. Parliament will perpetrate a monstrous fraud in the name of the Constitution if the Government of India Bill is passed as it has been framed.

THEIR POLITICAL BLUNDERS.

He cited political blunders that England had made in regard to America, Ireland and South Africa, and observed whenever the question of grant of responsible Government arises, Britain adopts suicidal dilatoriness.

HOME MEMBER'S APPEAL.

Sir Henry Craik, intervened with a personal appeal to the House to treat the whole subject as practical men up against practical realities and to work the reforms in the spirit in which they were offered. He read out amidst general cheers the Secretary of State's announcement in the House of Commons yesterday evening on the question of Dominion Status and said:

"This comes as a landmark in the history of this great problem."

Sir Henry after reminding the House that he had been longer in India than any other Englishman and more intimately connected with the working of the existing system than any other member, claimed to have been honoured with the confidence of Indian politicians of all shades of opinion. He expressed sincere sympathy with India's desire for political advance and hoped the House would treat his criticisms as made in the friendliest possible spirit. His first impression of the debate was that the subject was one of great complexity. There had been no less than 18 amendments 10 of which declared that the report was unsatisfactory and failed to meet India's aspirations.

CONGRESS AMENDMENT.

There were remarkable differences in degree in their condemnation and also in the points selected for special condemnation. The Congress party's amendment was equivalent to flat rejection and it was clear beyond a doubt that the party would prefer to remain on the present constitution which they themselves had described as humiliating and intolerable. Sir Joseph Bhore had asked what would be the result of rejection. The position reminded Sir Henry forcibly of the riddle "Where was Moses when the light went out?" The answer was—in the dark. At one time the Congress party had thought of a Constituent Assembly. But no reference had been made to it in the two days debate except by one speaker (a non-Congress speaker). That showed that Congress no longer pursued that flickering shadow of an idea.

APPEAL FOR ACCEPTANCE.

Proceeding Sir Henry Craik said that if he were an Indian he would have admitted that, in certain respects the scheme fell considerably short of what the Government had hoped. If he were an Indian Politician he would have frankly said that it was disappointing. As a member of the Government he said that it was an open secret that the Government of India were in favour of direct election in the Central Legislature and that there were other points whereon the Government of India would have liked to go somewhat farther than the J.P.C. But neither the people of India nor the Government had the last word in these matters. There were also the difficulties of the Secretary of State in Parliament 'vis-a-vis' the solid block of Conservative opinion not purely diehard. As a practical man, if he were an Indian Politician, the last advice he would give his countrymen would be to reject the offer made. He would say to them, "Accept it and work it in the spirit in which it is offered to you and you will find that in a very short time it will open up many avenues for substantial advance."

If he gave them different advice, Sir Henry continued, it would mean rejection of the offer and remaining in a state of "humiliation and subjection" indefinitely. Perhaps at the back of the minds of those who talked of rejection was the hope that the Labour Government might come into power and offer more generous reforms. Knowing something of the politics of England he would describe that hope as false. The Secretary of State himself stated recently that there was no sign, within reasonable time, of any other Government, Conservative, Liberal or Labour, that would incur the unpopularity of introducing another scheme. Thus it would be many years before another Government of whatever complexion would take up the question.

CONGRESS AND SAFEGUARDS.

Referring to the safeguards Sir Henry said that previous speakers had pointed out that most of the Congressmen had only themselves to thank for. This was not of course true as regards protection of the interests of minorities. But if this debate had shown anything it was that minority communities did not trust the majority community. As regards safeguards like Commercial discrimination and financial stability, these were due largely if not mainly, to the conduct of the Congress party itself. If they had not been so insistent on their advocay of direct action and in their hostility to the services reduction of their privileges and emoluments, taxation of their pensions and so forth and if they had not repudiated their financial obligations, these safeguards might have been much less stringent. Indeed, in this matter, the attitude of Congress had shown sad lack of political foresight.

AMENDMENTS CLASSIFIED.

Referring to the amendments, Sir Henry drew attention to those relating to the communal question and said that they were divided into three namely approbation, condemnation, and silent disapproval of the Communal Award. He approved the sentiments expressed by Mr. Desai that religion should be kept out of politics. But unfortunately there had been little subsequent evidence that it commanded general acceptance here or in the country.

APPROVED BY MAHATMA.

As regards, federation he alluded to Mr. Jinnah's proposition for rejection and said "I am not sure if he represents his own view or his party's view, whether his view is independent of his independent party, or independent party is independent of him." But the proposal for an All-India Federation was an integral and a cardinal part of the scheme. If that was condemned the condemnation would be equivalent to condemning the scheme as a whole. The principle of an All-India Federation was accepted, indeed welcomed, by Mahatma Gandhi himself.

Finally Sir Henry referred to Mr. Mody's amendment expressing dissatisfaction with absence of declaration of goal of Dominion Status.

HOARE'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

Sir Henry Craik then read out in the Assembly a statement made by the Secretary of State during the course of his speech on the second reading of the Government of India Bill in the House of Commons on Wednesday:—

"The House will observe that the Bill, like most modern Bills, contains no preamble. There have, it is true, been important Acts in the past.....(message mutilated here).

"NO NEED FOR PREAMBLE"

There is however, no need for a preamble in this case as no new pronouncement of policy or intention is required. The preamble to the Act of 1919 was described by the Joint Committee in their Report as having "set out finally and definitely the ultimate aims of British rule in India". The Committee after full consideration, further asserted that "subsequent statements of policy have added nothing to the substance of this declaration" which they then proceeded to quote in full in their report as (in their own words) "settling once and for all the attitude of the British Parliament and people towards the political aspirations" of India. If the Committee were justified in these statements and Government consider that they were fully justified—there is surely nothing to be gained by reiterating words which have "settled once and for all" the attitude of Parliament to the Indian problem. Moreover in Government and above all, in the Government of the Indian Empire continuity of policy is of first importance. No Government and no Parliament can treat lightly any statement issued under the authority of their predecessors, but once the aim of a policy has been clearly determined and accepted significance attaches not to its reiteration but to concrete measures taken in pursuance of it.

The position of Government, therefore, is this. They stand firmly by the pledge contained in the 1919 preamble (which it is not part of their plan to repeal) and by the interpretation put by the Viceroy in 1929 on the authority of the Government of the day on that preamble that "the natural issue of India's progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status".

"WE STAND BY THEM."

The declaration of 1929 was made to remove doubts which had been felt as to the meaning of the preamble of 1919. There is therefore no need to enshrine in an Act words and phrases which add nothing new to the declaration of the preamble. In saying that we stand by our pledges, I include of course not only pledges given to British India and to Burma as part of British India but also our engagements with Indian States.

SATYAMURTI SPEAKS OUT.

Mr. Satyamurti occupied half hour, ending with an appeal to every member of the House to reject the scheme. He asked why did not Government bring forward a motion for acceptance of the scheme. At least their supporters could have done so. The fact was that none dared to accept the scheme. And if Government brought their mechanical votes of 26 members it would be unfair to India and also to Parliament which merely wanted India to express herself fully. As Major Attlee stated in the Commons a bill which did not secure goodwill acceptance and co-operation of Indians was not a Bill for India.

Proceeding Mr. Satyamurti referred to the costliness of the scheme and quoted with approval Mr. Churchill's view against it as a monstrous monument of shams.

LAW MEMBER WINDS UP.

Sir N. N. Sircar winding up the debate spoke for an hour, and replied to various speeches delivered in the course of three days discussion. He first contended that none had suggested an alternative scheme. (Voice: Will you accept it?) Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and other Congress speakers had not even touched the question of Constituent Assembly. Persons they had before their mind the fate of the Nehru report which raised a storm of protest in the country. He asked the House to face the reality of the situation.

(Continued on page 6).

U. S. DROPS COTTON BARTER DEAL

Germany's Offer May Violate Anti-Dumping Clause

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

President Roosevelt announced that the proposed 30,000,000 dollar cotton barter with Germany has bedn abandoned. He explained that Germany had offered 25 per cent in cash and 75 per cent in goods for American cotton.

The proposal was dropped because the import goods in question might violate the American anti-dumping clause.

1,200 ARRESTS IN PARIS CLASH

Communists Armed With Revolvers Fire On Police

PARIS, Feb. 7.

Twelve hundred persons have been arrested altogether as a result of the demonstrations in connection with the anniversary of last year's Stavisky riots, including many Communists armed with revolvers and knuckledusters, some of whom fired on the police near the Madeleine Church. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

Bombay Municipal Election

HOW TO REMEDY ITS EVILS

Our Readers' Views

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

Sheaves of letters have appeared in the Press decrying the last municipal elections as a farce and mockery of elections. It is said that it was more a competition in impersonation than an election. Not only did people rise from their graves and crematoriums but flew hundreds of miles in the twinkling of an eye to exercise their franchise! Late comers to the polling booths found to their chagrin that some enterprising sleuths had already saved them the trouble of choosing their candidates and casting their votes. There were also other processes of increasing the number of one's votes. Commercial bargaining with voters or in votes was one of them. It is not my purpose to go into these details any more, as they have been discussed and catalogued with much care and precision by several observing writers.

I propose to go to the root of the evil. It is the system which, I feel, is mainly at fault. It is true that any system which human intelligence and ingenuity can set up may be exploited and misused by evil-minded and ingenious brains. But that is no reason why we should stick to a system which is palpably weak in administration and basically wrong in principle.

I believe Bombay is the only city in the world which while supporting a system of democracy panders to the worst form of communalism. I wonder if there is any municipality anywhere which possesses electorates of eight to sixteen seats. Perhaps it would not have been so dangerous and demoralising, had there been no cumulative voting. These two combined together make it possible for a rank communalist to approach a particular section of the voters—and a very small section at that—and get himself elected absolutely through their support. It, therefore, encourages communal-cum-individualism as against a party and its principles.

To illustrate my point, I could quote instances from the last election results which would prove that, were the system of single transferable instead of cumulative, voting in vogue, there was every chance of more Congressmen getting elected than has been the case. Under the present system, it is impossible to judge individual polling of votes properly. The result is that some persons score too many votes while others, although belonging to the same party, go by the board for a small margin.

To remedy the evils now existing, several suggestions have been made in the press. I am afraid that most of them are either impracticable or do not go to the very root. First of all, I think, the plural constituencies or at any rate the large electorates must go. The existing wards should be subdivided into smaller areas and the number of seats equitably distributed between them. There should not be more than one or two seats in any constituency. If this is done, every candidate will have to approach all the voters in his constituency and explain to them his programme of work in the municipality.

If a candidate has a small area to tackle, he will not have much difficulty in coming into direct contact with his voters, even though their numbers might be greatly increased by lowering the franchise to adult suffrage. When he does so, he will certainly have a better chance of counteracting undue influences and preventing impersonations than he has today. Until there is adult suffrage, the franchise must be lowered to at least five rupees monthly rental. This will enfranchise the majority of the adult population of the city. It will then be very difficult for small sections of the electorate to put up and bring in candidates with nothing better than communal colour and outlook.

Then there is another big advantage for a poor but deserving candidate in an electorate covering a small area. There will be no need for him to obtain the help of a large number of canvassers, either paid or unpaid, as he will be able to approach every voter personally. There will be no need to engage a large fleet of cars as the distance to the Polling Booths will be much shorter. He will then have an equal chance with the man with a long purse as far as these questions go.

With the majority of the adult population enfranchised, the constituencies reduced to smaller areas, the number of seats curtailed into one, two or three at the most, and the system of voting being that of the single transferable one, I feel sure that a party with a definite and clear-cut programme like the Congress will have much better hearing and support at the hands of the electorate than it is possible under the present system. It therefore devolves upon all those Congressmen who are in a favourable position and who are keen on uprooting the existing evils, to strive in the directons mentioned above.

Ajra Firing

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A Committee of some leading Mahomedans was appointed in a meeting held in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, a few days ago to organise relief and to help the poor Muslim sufferers in the recent Ajra firing.

Since then we have learnt that H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur has appointed a Commission to investigate the Ajra tragedy and the press report states that the relations of the sufferers and the witnesses will be allowed to be represented by the pleaders and advocates.

The Commission is to start inquiry on Monday, the 11th instant. The time at the disposal of the Muslim public is very short. May I take this opportunity to put a few questions to the members of the Committee which is appointed in Bombay:—

1. What sort of help is already given and going to be given to the relations of the persons killed and to the sufferers?

2. Whether the Committee has taken any steps to request H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur to appoint an independent man of public repute along with the Commissioners already appointed by the Kolhapur State?

3. Whether they are going to hold an independent inquiry irrespective of the Commission?

4. Whether they are going to give legal help to the relations of the persons killed and to the sufferers in the inquiry before the Commissioners?

5. Whether the Muslim public is to be represented by a counsel before the Commissioners to cross-examine the witnesses and argue the case on behalf of the Muslim public.

6. If the Committee has decided to give legal aid, whether any counsel from Bombay is to be engaged or a local counsel of Kolhapur is being briefed in the matter?

I hope the Committee will answer these queries immediately as the time is very short for the persons who want to help the relations of the persons killed and to the sufferers in the recent Ajra firing.

ABDUR REHMAN MITHA.
Lloyd Chambers,

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Recently I had a bitter experience while coming from Santa Cruz to Marine Lines and as the principles involved are of public importance I narrate it, so that the matter may be taken up in your esteemed paper.

A ticket inspector approached me in the train between Bandra and Mahim and demanded inspection of my ticket. As is usually done, I took out my transparent leather case, which we obtain in the market to keep our season tickets, and showed it to him.

The pass could be easily seen, read and distinguished through the transparent celluloid sheet, but, for reasons known to himself, the inspector declined to see it through. He insisted that I should take my ticket out and show it. As I did not agree he sat opposite me and threatened that if I did not show him the ticket he would accompany me to my destination, which was Marine Lines station, and from there take me hand-cuffed to his superiors at Bombay Central and prosecute me for obstructing him in his duties.

Seeing that a deadlock had arisen I took out my ticket from the purse to show him. But he insisted upon my handing it over to him. As I believed this was unreasonable, unnecessary and simply to harass me, I did not do so.

As a result, at Marine Lines, he wrote a memo to his superiors to prosecute me and called the Railway Police to take me to Bombay Central. I do not know, whether, as he previously threatened me, I would have been hand-cuffed or not; but as I was on urgent business and could not afford to lose two or three hours, I was obliged to apologise.

Now, Sir, I would like to know, through your valued paper, whether it is essential to take out the season ticket itself from the transparent case or not. Also, I should like to know if it would have been proper for the inspector to take passengers to Bombay Central, or any other place, instead of taking their names and addresses.

If such a course be allowed to proceed, there would be no safety for the travelling public. The officers can easily enforce their unwarranted whims by threats for charges for obstruction, as no gentleman would be prepared to go hand-cuffed from one place to another and lose his precious hours for opposing their unjust whims.

It will, indeed, be good if something is done whereby the passengers cannot be unfairly cowed down with threats of prosecution for obstruction etc.—Yours etc.,

SUBURBAN PASSENGER.
Bombay, February 4.

Let Britain Give Christianity A Trial

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A telegram appears in the newspapers to-day (Thursday) that the Archbishop of Canterbury appeals to Englishmen to join in a sustained and faithful prayer that the will of God be done both to India and England. If, Englishmen are sincere in this their search for God's will regarding the correct political relations which should exist between England and India, it—God's will—can easily be ascertained from the Christian scriptures. In the Gospel according to St. Mathew from forty-second to forty-eight verse Christ has inculcated that "selfishness is as foreign to Christianity as darkness is to light. The true Christian lives to do good. No nationality must confine his good-will; no sect or clan monopolise his benevolence." Christians are here taught "to be full of ardent, burning affection towards their fellow-men; so shall 'You be known to be Christs' disciples" (Rev. C. Spurgeon in "Sermons on Holiness").

It is easy to see from the above quotation from the Bible that it is God's will that the people of England who profess to be Christians should abandon their un-Christian covetousness, and grant India the same measure of political and economic freedom which they desire and have for themselves. Are Englishmen prepared to obey God's will as embodied in the above quotation from Christian Scriptures? If they do obey God's will in regard to the true relations between England and India, such obedience will result certainly in making both India and England abundantly prosperous for God's commandments as Christ says are meant for men's good whereas disobedience to them is bound sooner or later to result in suffering. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for, whatsoever a man soweth, so shall he also reap".—Yours, etc.

ZOROASTRIAN.

India's Rubber Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Rubber is a wellknown commercial product, almost next to steel in importance. In Ceylon and parts of India like Travancore, Nilgiri, there are rubber plantations from which this substance is exported to foreign countries in large quantities in its raw condition. No attempt was hitherto made, as far as my information goes, either in India or Ceylon to manufacture at least a few out of the innumerable articles with which the country is flooded. Hence, we are much indebted to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, for taking the initiative in this matter by the formation of a company to manufacture rubber goods from toys to tubes and tyres for motors.

To supplement this enterprise, there is need of individual scientists, or private firms to devote their attention to research work in rubber and the study of the methods of its plantation, preservation and the manufacture of different commercial goods.

In this connection, I may mention that I had suggested to the Universities of Bombay and Nagpur the inclusion of rubber research among other items to be taken up by the proposed Institutes of Chemical Technology. But such is the mental attitude of our people that they cannot in many cases distinguish the essential from the non-essential.

Several varieties of rubber-yielding plants and creepers are to be found in Nasik and Ahmednagar districts but no attention is being paid to their plantation or research. The work of the Rubber Research Institute of London deserves to be imitated here.—Yours etc.,

M. B. SANT,
Sangamner.

BOMBAY'S WAR ON J. P. C. SCHEME

(Continued from page 1.)

had got under the present constitution of India were not sufficient to deal with Indian progressive nationalism and hence were anxious to fortify themselves with more powers and were hastening with the Bill.

LET US SAVE OUR SOULS

Continuing the speaker said that the new Constitution had been stated to be built upon three foundations namely Federation, Provincial Autonomy, and Safeguards. "It was an evil day for India, you will excuse me if I say, when Mahatma Gandhi accepted Federation at the Round Table Conference." One could not understand how there could be a Federation of autocratic States and responsibly governed provinces. The speaker said that he refused to have anything to do with the princes till they set their own house in order. "Let us save our own souls before we try to save the souls of the Princes."

With regard to Provincial Autonomy, Mr. Chagla said that the Governors in the provinces according to the proposed Constitution had more powers than even a Hitler or a Mussolini and the safeguards were not devised for the maintenance of the integrity of the Constitution, but because Britain wanted a sterner hold on India.

INSULT TO NATIONALISM.

The Communal Award said the speaker, was an insult flung at Indian Nationalism. It would divide the nation into different classes and communities. The Congress had taken a statesmanlike view of the Communal Award, in that it neither accepted nor rejected it. The speaker felt sorry to note that some of the Muslim leaders had made the rejection of the J. P. C. report conditional upon the acceptance of Communal Award. He could not understand any community bartering at Street corners on a valuable commodity like National freedom. He was particularly sorry for the Muslim attitude.

WRECK IT.

Concluding Mr. Chagla said that Sir Samuel Hoare had said that in spite of Indian opposition, the Constitution would be worked. The speaker was of the opinion that when the Constitution did become an accomplished fact, Indians should enter the new Legislatures with the avowed object of wrecking the Constitution. The tactics that should be followed by the elected representatives of the nation should be such that the Government would be forced to make the necessary changes in the Constitution.

INDIA IS DETERMINED TO BE FREE

Munshi Shows Up J. P. C. Proposals

Mr. K. M. Munshi moved the following resolution.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay condemns the proposed constitutional changes as conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and economic exploitation and disclosing no intention of transferring real power to the people of India. This meeting places on record its considered opinion that it prefers to continue the struggle for Swaraj under the present constitution and calls upon the popular representatives in the Legislatures to reject the proposed scheme."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Munshi said,—

"The J.P.C. constitution is a surprising performance. It is a flagrant breach of the pledge given by the British Premier in the beginning of 1931. It does not give India the status of a Dominion among the British Commonwealth. It is a caricature of the scheme which Lord Sankey drew up at the First Round Table Conference. It is more retrograde than the White Paper proposals. Even the recommendations of the Simon Commission—that all-white tribunal against which India made such an overwhelming protest,—were very much better than this proposed constitution.

"What a marvel of a constitution! It is a federation without mutual rights between federating units. It claims to confer responsible government, but has no responsibility. There are democratic trappings, but no democratic control. There is a National Government in which the nationals have no equal rights. There is the Provincial Autonomy in which the foreign head has wide powers of ultimate control!

"For whose benefit then is this constitutional monster going to be foisted on us? The Congress, the one organisation which stands for the Nation does not want it. The Nationalists refuse to have it. The Liberals abhor it. The patriotic Mussalmans detest it. The Princes are spending laborious days and nights to find the means of eluding it. In England neither the Churchillites nor the the Labourites care for it. It is really and truly wanted by the self constituted trustees of the world who dominate the British Empire in the name of the National Government. In their infallible wisdom they feel that these constitutional fetters must be fastened upon India lest it should run away from the Empire for ever.

If Britain gives what India wants it may yet not be too late; but defiance of the national will, arrogant refusal to parley with its beloved leaders have never won friendship of one country for another.

If the British think that India is what she was 50 years ago, they are living in a fool's paradise. India is a nation. India during the last four years has offered civil resistance. India knows her mind and India is determined to be free. India has already attained national dignity and insists and will insist on her being respected. She aims at the attainment of full international personality and she will have it. If Britain helps, with her assistance, and if Britain blocks the way, in spite of her."

"WRECK IT", SAYS CHAGLA

Mr. M. C. Chagla, in seconding the resolution, said that Sir Samuel Hoare had been trying very hard to bring about in a logical and statesmanlike way a combination of autocracy and responsible government. As Mr. Asquith had said such a Constitution was doomed to failure. Sir Samuel was facing both ways and wanted to satisfy both the diehards in England and the Nationalists in India. The main reason according to the speaker, for the hurry with which the Constitution Bill was being rushed through was that the British Government had realised that the powers that they had got under the present constitution of India were not sufficient to deal with Indian progressive nationalism and hence were anxious to fortify themselves with more powers and were hastening with the Bill.

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"INSULT TO SELF-RESPECT", SAYS SHROFF

Mr. A. D. Shroff to gave two main reasons why the J.P.C. Report should be rejected:

Firstly, this Constitution was an insult to National self-respect and denial of the capacity of Indians for self-government. One weakness of the British race was the superiority complex and the resulting self-complacency. The Britisher believed, it appeared to the speaker, that if God chose any nationality. He would wish to come into this world as an Englishman.

The divisions amongst the Indians were put forth as a justification for the Britisher's claim for political dominance as an Umpire or an Arbitrator.

SECOND REASON WAS OF TRADE.

The speaker referred to Lord Derby's statement that "he accepted the J. P. Committee's recommendations as he believed, a constitution based on them will benefit Lancashire."

"Whether England will admit it or not," continued the speaker, "it is common sense that the Englishman is in India and desires to continue to live in India for trade. Economic exploitation, therefore, is the underlying motive of the new constitutional proposals. The Indo-British Pact, the Commercial safeguards and the proposed treatment of Indians in Burma, whereby the unrestricted entry of Indians into Burma is denied, are all claimed to be based on the principle of reciprocity. Such a reciprocity is the reciprocity between the wolf and the lamb."

"DUTY OF ALL TO REJECT IT," SAYS MASTER

Mr. Nagindas T. Master supporting the resolution said:—

"To read the report is to reject it and it is a matter of relief to note that India has seen through the sham of a constitution sought to be imposed upon it. It also becomes the bounden duty of every Indian to reject the report and not to have anything to do with it. It also becomes the bounden duty of every Indian at the same time to continue to struggle until the goal is reached, however great the obstacles thrown in the way. This is an epoch-making occasion in the political life of India and every Indian will rise to the occasion and not only reject the report and the constitution, but stoutly work against its imposition.

"It is said by some that the resolution is mild. Assuming it to be so, it has been drafted clearly with the object of securing as unanimous a verdict as is possible and compatible with the variations in the programmes of various groups who are trying to achieve the common goal of complete independence. The resolution when it enjoins upon us to continue the struggle even under the constitution as it now exists does not set its seal of approbation on such a constitution, but merely conveys the opinion that the report is so unacceptable that as a necessary evil even the present constitution may be tolerated in preference to the one sought to be imposed, but the struggle for freedom would continue."

TEST OF REAL FREEDOM

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal said that while on the one hand promises were being repeated the exploitation was going on as usual. What was being given with one hand was taken away with the other. He appealed for a united front to oppose the constitution. The measure of self-government, in the opinion of the speaker, would be judged by the extent of economic relief obtained by a people through political reform. The test of real freedom lay in the fact that a constitution of a country was moulded by the people themselves who were going to work it.

He supported the motion.

WOULD NOT SELL NATIONAL HONOUR

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that the object of the demonstrations that they were holding and which were being held all over the country was not merely to show that they unreservedly rejected the J. P. C. Report but also that they made it clear to the world that they were in no circumstances prepared to sell their national self-respect. The proposed constitution would be acceptable to only these Indians, who had no sense of national self-respect and who were prepared to remain slaves always. They were determined to have independence. The greatest and most important test of a country's independence was that its people must defend themselves that is they must have full control over its Army. This control was not given to them under the proposed constitution. The second test was that the country must have control over its Foreign Relations. The proposed constitution denied that control to India. If they wanted to enter into a Treaty with Russia or Germany, with Turkey or Persia, they could not do so without the consent of Britain. Not only that, Britain, under the proposed constitution could compel India against her will, to enter into any agreement with another country. The third important test of independence was that a country's accredited representatives should have complete control over its finances. Under the proposed federal scheme they could only control 15 per cent of the federal revenues, while the remaining 85 per cent of the revenues would be spent in accordance with the desire of the Governor-General, that is, in accordance with instruction of the British Government. Mr. Brelvi said that, if without control over the Army, Foreign Relations and Finances, they were given control over everything else and full Provincial Autonomy, he was sure no self-respecting Indian would accept such a constitution for it would be a mockery of Independence. They wanted Independence and until they secured it they would give no rest to themselves or to Britain.

CONGRESS WOULD NEVER GROW WEAK

It was said by some that the British did not give them self-government because they distrusted them. Mr. Brelvi said he did not agree that distrust of Indians was the cause of the reactionary character of the proposed constitution. The truth was that Britain would never willingly give freedom to India because her wealth and economic progress depended on her domination over India. In 1930 at the first Round Table Conference, the constitution proposed by the Labour Government was comparatively better than the J. P. C. scheme. This was so because the Congress was very strong then. Britain thought now that Congress was weak and therefore India would accept any kind of constitution.

By passing the resolution placed before them they and the rest of the country would proclaim to the world that Congress had not grown weaker and would never grow weak and the time was not distant when a Constituent Assembly would meet in India and establish the constitution of a free India.

DEVELOP NATIONAL STRENGTH

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, speaking next, said that the previous speakers had said that they did not want the new constitution because it did not contain this or that clause or that it did not satisfy certain aspirations of certain people or community. He, on behalf of the Congress Socialists, declared that they wanted to reject the J. P. C. Constitution because it had been framed by foreigners. Indians wanted a Constitution, whether good or bad, drafted by the people of India. Such a constitution could be got only when India grew stronger than she was at present. When the people of India were strong enough tden, they could have a constitution framed fy a Constituent Assembly.

WON'T LOOK AT IT.

Continuing the speaker said that Pundit Jawaharlal had given the idea about the Constituent Assembly which had been accepted by the Congress. The Constituent Assembly was one where each and every Indian was represented and not the one as had been suggested by Mr. S. Satyamurti. Unless the constitution was prepared by a Constituent Assembly, India was not going even to look at any constitution or scheme framed by others. By passing the resolution about rejection, the work of Indians did not end. The speaker wanted that Indians should decide to wreck the J. P. C. Constitution if and when it became an accomplished fact. He appealed to the Congress Party in the Assembly to decide on wrecking the Constitution by persistently opposing Government.

LABOUR OPPOSITION TO SCHEME

Mrs. Fernandez, on behalf of the Christian Nationalist Party and Mr. Bhayyaji Kulkarni representing the All-India Red Trade Union Congress, spoke supporting the resolution.

Miss Maniben Kara of the Independence of India League, addressing the meeting, characterised the J.P.C. Reforms Scheme, as the "blackest of Constitutions that British Imperialism could offer to India." She said that the first thing India should secure was the full recognition of the nation's right for self-determination. If India were to work up any scheme of Reforms, it should be framed in India by Indians themselves and by none else.

Mr. Bhide, representing the Hindu Maha Sabha and Messrs. Nimbkar and Joglekar of the All-India Trade Union Congress lent further support to the resolution Sirdar Ram Singh of the Young Men's Sikh Association and Mr. Chary of the Students' Committee for Anti-J.P.C. Reforms Agitation also addressed the gathering.

Mr. S. K. Patil, appealed for unity and exhorted all parties and Communities to come together under one banner in the face of a common menace.

RESOLUTION PASSED

Mr. Nariman, the President, then put the resolution to vote. He also asked the audience if there was any one who opposed the resolution. Not a hand was raised. The resolution was thus carried unanimously amidst loud acclamation.

SUBHAS BOSE IN COMMONS

Reference To Alleged Subversive Activities In Italy

LONDON, Feb. 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Thorp asked Sir Samuel Hoare whether his attention had been drawn to the recent utterances in Italy of Mr. Subhas Bose to the effect that English merchandise should be boycotted and purchases made from other States of the world and whether he proposed to take any steps to curtail such and similar subversive activities.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that his attention had been drawn to certain statements made by Mr. Bose in Italy of the kind indicated by Mr. Thorp. He did not understand what kind of action Mr. Thorp thought it would be possible for him to take in the circumstances.—Reuter's Special.

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GUARDIAN OF GOOD HEALTH

DROP INDIA BILL, URGES TOR Y DIE-HARD

(Continued from page 9.)

could rely on Liberals to offer their steady and consistent support. (Cheers). The Bill was based on best principles of the British political system. Liberals regarded it as sure means of retaining the connection between Britain and India on conditions acceptable to both. He did not believe Indians would refuse to work the constitution, though doubtless they would press for further amendments and additional developments in the future.

Hoare's Statement.

Sir Samuel Hoare then made a statement which is being published in India in the course of which he announced: "Government stand firmly by the pledge contained in 1919 preamble and by the interpretation put by the Viceroy in 1929 on the authority of the Government of the day on that preamble that "the natural issue of India's progress as there contemplated is the attainment of the Dominion Status". There is no need to enshrine in the Act words and phrases which would add nothing new to the declaration of the preamble. In saying Britain stands by her pledges I conclude of course not only the pledges given by British India and Burma as part of the British India, but also our engagements with the States."

"Mahatma" Churchill

Sir Herbert Samuel said that Liberals considered general scheme of the Bill was right. Great questions for India's future would be social and economic. They must be handled mainly by Indians themselves. He stressed India's national self-respect at issue in the question of status, and said if Mr. Churchill had been an Indian, he would have been a nationalist—Congressman of a type compared to whom Mahatma Gandhi would be as the dove to a tiger. Sir Herbert Samuel suggested the phrase dominion status ought to appear somewhere in the Statute, and said he did not understand what Sir Samuel Hoare meant by saying that the preamble of 1919 Act would not be repealed.

Sir Samuel Hoare intervened and said constitutional experts had never been quite clear whether the repeal of any act means a repeal of the preamble. He said: "There seems to be some doubt about that. In order to put all doubts at rest, I shan move at proper time, when we come to the schedule under which Government of India Act 1919 is repealed, an amendment providing "except the preamble." It will then be quite clear that the preamble will not be repealed." (cheers).

Trade Agreement.

Sir Herbert Samuel criticised the indirect election to the Centre, and referring to trade agreement restrictions said he was convinced that the only hope of securing the expansion or restoration of trade with India lay in the policy of goodwill. He believed the rejection of the trade agreement was due to resentment and failure to consult Indian trade interests, and said an authoritative and responsible legislature would consider such proposals strictly on the merits. He concluded that the Bill was dictated by plain common sense and appealed to the House not to yield at later stages to the temptation to weaken its provisions, or insert more safeguards.

Fatal Mistakes.

Sir Alfred Knox (Con.) said the India Defence League members were of the opinion that Government were making a fatal mistake, and he urged that the Bill should be dropped forthwith. They believed it would sacrifice the interests of the people of Britain, India and the empire. It was not acclaimed by the political classes in India, and was not calculated to please the inarticulate classes who had no idea of politics. The members of Defence League believed the handing over to police would imperil the safety of Law and Order. The cost of the scheme would be overwhelming, and the safeguards were largely illusory He inquired if Dominion Status was to be of Westminster statute status or of the kind they knew, before that statute was enacted.

Mr. W. M. Kirk Patrick (Con.) denied that Britain had an appreciable number of implicable enemies in India. He said during the years he spent in India he found that Indians of all races in all walks of life were capable, trustworthy, and loyal. He was unable to remember any Indian who wilfully let him down in business or social relations. He suffered no discourtesy in India, and discovered no instance of purely racial hatred. He added: "We are now within range of solving what had been regarded as an insoluble problem. The passage of the Bill would show India and that world that we are taking right resolute steps to implement our repeated promises."

Mr. Gordon MacDonald (Lab.) condemned the failure to guarantee dominion status. Mr. W. D. Boulton (Con.) thought greater risks taken in 1919 and said, therefore, it was difficult to understand the attitude of Mr. Churchill and his supporters since Mr. Churchill did not express any fears at that time, though he was a member of the Government. He added the recommendations and safeguards embodied in the Bill, largely removed the anxieties felt by some members before the Select Committee reported. He said: "We are bringing India into partnership. There must be a mutual give and take."

Mr. T. Levy (Con.) urging the retention of Centre in British hands for the present declared that far from being allayed, his fears were strengthened. It was useless beguiling themselves with hopes of making India a loyal member of the Commonwealth. The hostility of the Congress to Britain was expressed again and again. He consulted the merchant organisations and individual merchants, and did not find one who regarded the future without grave misgivings.

Mr. Patrick Munro (Con.) believed that of all alternatives the Federation as outlined in the Bill was the best. The history of England was the history of progress. The Bill was in true lines of that progress.

Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor (Con.) contended the measure of self-government proposed was not justified. He inquired how the accession of princes could, accelerate by a minute the time when provinces were fitted enter the federation. He quoted the experience of other federations to show that unity with one centre could only be effected after substantial time after the units had enjoyed responsibility.

Colonel T. C. R. Moore (Con.) recalled that he voted against the White Paper two years ago, but felt that Britain's teaching of equality had caused the present step to become inevitable. This was one main reason why he supports the Bill, though with grave misgivings.

Reasonable Chance

Mr. John Slater (Con.) contended that Lancashire should have a reasonable chance of the Indian trade. He declared that Indian mills did not need protection, and said Indian millowners were extending their trade to parts of British Empire such as East Africa at prices at which Lancashire was unable to compete. He was convinced that Indian politicians did not favour the co-operation, but believed the difficulty might be overcome by a round table conference of representatives of both countries.

Mr. Gordon McDonald inquired to what extent the conditions of workers and peasants would be improved as the result of the new Constitution. He said clearly they had no influence on the legislation or conditions, whether social or economic. He declared that the Bill was heavily weighted on the side of vested interests.

Wails and Curses

Sir Nairne Sandeman (Con.) expressed concern about the future tariff situation, and contended that the present tariff was not being used for revenue purposes, but in order to exclude Lancashire goods. He declared that fiscal convention should have been abandoned as soon as it was found that it was being abused. He thought all that Britain obtains from Government's proposals be wails and curses of millions in India, whom they were betraying and the contempt and derision of those they were trying to placate.

Mr. Richard Law (Con.) considered Sir Nairne Sandeman's feelings about the fiscal convention were comprehensible, but drew attention to Sir Samuel Hoare's reminder that the American colonies were lost because England had adopted an attitude towards it which recommended certain speakers in the debate. He added that the Indian peasant though he might be illiterate knew what was to his advantage, and would not be prejudiced by the new constitution. The debate then adjourned till to-morrow.

TIGER KILLS MAN IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 6.

News from Anav village states that a big tiger was troubling the neighbouring villages with the result that a party of several people went out to shoot the animal, which, to their great surprise, attacked one of the party and fatally injured him. Three others wer also attacked, but escaped with slight injuries.—A. P.

ANALYSIS OF J. P. C. REPORT

(Continued from page 8.)

bias,—against the policies favoured by his constitutional Advisers; and the latter would have practically no means to checkmate or counteract such intrigues. How can Provincial Autonomy or responsible Government function smoothly under such a system?

Special Powers Of Governor

The Governor is thus armed manifold against his constitutional advisers, should the latter be out of harmony with the views of the Governor. The Committee have, however, not stopped at this.

"Beyond this, however, we recognise that, not only for the avoidance of error or misunderstanding, but also as a protection to the Governor in cases where his relations with Ministers may not be harmonious, it is well to put certain specific powers in the Governor's hands." (Ibid).

These special powers are, speaking generally Legislative and Financial. He has the right to pass (a) Governor's Acts, which are not acts of his Legislature, which the Legislature may have actually refused to enact, but which the Governor considers it essential, having regard to any of his special responsibilities, to get passed into law. This power applies to Bills specially introduced, "suo muto" by the Governor, as well as to Bills already introduced in the Legislature, which he desires to get enacted in a given form and before a prescribed date.

This "Reserve Power of Legislation" (104) the Committee defends at great length, distinguishing it, on (b) the one hand, from the power to pass Ordinances, and carry on administration by assuming all powers unto himself,—suspending the (c) entire constitution, if need be,—and, on the other hand, from his (d) right to change his Ministry which would not sponsor a legislation desired by him, in the form and at the time required by him. The only responsibility on the Governor, imposed in this scheme is found in the provision that all Governor's Acts should be laid before Parliament, and that, before legislating in this manner, the Governor should notify to the Governor-General, and obtain the latter's concurrence.

Emergency Powers

As though these are not enough, the Report also gives powers to the Governor to pass Emergency Ordinances on his own hook, which would be valid for six months, and which may be once extended for a like period, with the concurrence of the Governor-General, and subject to such extended Ordinance being laid on the Parliament table. The ability or willingness of Parliament to act as an effective safeguard for popular liberties, or responsibility in Indian provincial governments, when they plead special emergencies necessitating Ordinance law, may be legitimately doubted from our past experience. The change from present practice, which vests the Ordinance-making power in the Governor-General only, only adds to the overwhelmingly dominating position given to the Provincial Governor in this scheme. Besides (e) making Ordinances on his own hook to meet temporary emergencies, the Governor can make such Ordinances on the advice of his Ministers. (108) Between them, these two types of Ordinances would cover practically the entire field of Provincial Administration, and meet all imaginable and unimaginable emergencies and contingencies,—from an ordinary constitutional crisis or deadlock, to Mass Civil Disobedience; from a local riot or disturbance, to an organised revolt,—if such a contingency can be imagined.

Mock Power Of Purse

Even these do not exhaust the extraordinary powers of the Provincial Governor, under the new dispensation. The Governor is to be empowered to include in the annual appropriations of any revenue any additional amounts which he regards as necessary for the discharge of his special responsibility, provided that the total amount so authenticated by the Governor does not exceed the amount which was proposed to be appropriated under that head when the Budget was first laid before the Provincial Legislature. (107) This nullifies completely the "Power of the Purse," supposed to be given to the Provincial Councils in the proposed reforms (?). "Lastly, it is proposed to give the Governor power, at his discretion, if at any time he is satisfied that a situation has arisen which for the time being renders it impossible for the government of the Province to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution Act, to assume to himself by Proclamation all such powers vested in any provincial authority as appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of securing that the Government of the Province shall be carried on effectively." (109).

Note that this is a Discretionary Power of the Governor, in the exercise of which he is not responsible to his provincial legislature, but only to the Governor-General and to the Secretary of State.

The force of Imperialist jealousy of power cannot further go; the distrust of the Indian element cannot be more clearly shown; the restrictions on the scope for real responsible government cannot be more clearly indicated, and so we need not offer further comment on this position. For these special, extraordinary, unusual, all-round powers are in addition to the Special Responsibilities; and the Governor, thus doubly armed, can render his provincial legislature, his ministry and his administration entirely dependent upon him, an instrument of his will, a reflection of his view, tame, subservient without power or authority, without policy or forethought any right to do good to the people of the Province, but with plenty of opportunity to do irreparable and abiding injury!

Seth Allarakhiya Abba is the gentleman, whose election to the Corporation from "B" Ward was described in the editorial columns of "The Bombay Sentinel" as "no credit to the City."

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" " " x Round "Dufferin" 6-30—7-30 p.m.

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Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON FUTURES RISE BY SIX POINTS

Market Moderately Active On Good Trade Demand

BETTER SITUATION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Franc Registers A Downward Trend

SILVER STEADY BUT GOLD FIRM

Wheat Declines While Linseed Shows Weakening Tendency

NEW YORK COTTON ACTIVE.

American Cotton was moderately active on fairly trade buying influenced by better situation of textile industry operators still awaiting clarification of the present uncertainties.

CROSS RATE IMPROVES SLIGHTLY

Cross Rate opened steady but later improved.

SILVER STEADY GOLD FIRM. ///

WHEAT AND LINSEED REGISTER A DOWNWARD TRIED.

Chicago Wheat opened steady but later prices declined on poor outside enquiry. Argentine Linseed opened quiet but later values gave way in consequence of dispirited foreign advices.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb. 7.

Previous closing	12.34
To-day's opening	12.32
Difference	— 02
To-day's closing	12.40
Difference	+ 06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool Feb. 7.

Previous closing	6.72
To-day's opening	6.73
Difference	+ 01
To-day's closing	6.73
Difference	+ 01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 255

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 7.

New York Cotton was moderately active on fairly good trade buying influenced by better situation of textile industry but general enquiry remained very restricted pending clarification of present uncertainties particularly in connection with gold clause.

Abandonment of cotton barter proposal with Germany had very little effect on prices and market displayed fairly good resistance around yesterdays closing level.

Trading in May commenced at 12.32 i.e. two points lower than previous closing prices early eased under liquidation and some foreign selling but subsequently recovered on better Liverpool cables and covering with May rising gradually coming up to 12.36.

Thereafter movements became narrow with nothing important developing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 7.

The following were the opening ranges

March (12.31/12.31) 12.29 12.29
May (12.37/12.37) 12.33/12.32
July (12.36/12.36) 12.33/12.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.77) 6.77
American March (6.72) 6.71
Egyptian January (8.50) 8.47
Egyptian March (8.47) 8.44

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Pucca remained closed but in Mahajan Broach was traded around Rs. 258.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb 7

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs 36/6, Highest Rs. 37/10; Lowest Rs. 36/5/6; Closing Rs. 37/7

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 44; Highest Rs. 44/12; Lowest Rs 43/12; Closing Rs. 44/8

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 46/8; Highest Rs. 47/11; Closing Rs. 47/8

Cotton seeds: May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/5; Highest Rs. 27/8; Lowest Rs. 27/2; Closing Rs. 27/7

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3½ per cent.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 7.

Previous closing	4.88 5/16
To-day's opening	4.88 3/8
To-day's closing	4.87 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 7.

Previous closing	4.88 5/8
To-day's opening	4.88 3/8
To-day's closing	4.88

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 7.

Previous closing	74.40
To-day's opening	74.43
To-day's closing	74.28

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 7.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	(24 5/16d)	24 3/8d
Spot	(24 7/16d)	24 1/2

LONDOI. GOLD

London, Feb. 7.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-10 1/2) £7-2-1.

BULLION

London, Feb. 7.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 5/16d) 24 3/8d.
Gold per ounce (£7-2-1 1/2) £7-2-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb. 7.

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8
4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb. 7. 3-30 p m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.63 5/8) 5.62 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.00) 37.01
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/8) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (57.88) 57.71
London on Shanghai (1-5 3/16) 1-5 3/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 60/12, 61, and 66/2.

Prices gradually improved on fairly good buying influenced by better China advices but advance was not fully maintained and prices lost ground under realising and liquidation as result of disappointing London cables closed steady at Rs. 61, 61/4 and 66/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35, 35/0/6 and 35/1/3.

Market was quiet and featureless with nothing important developing owing to quieter foreign exchange movements closed steady at opening rates.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 6-2-35	3769000	6097000
Receipts Yesterday 6-2-35	3000	7000
Exports to date 6-2-35	3043000	4952000
Stock at Ports 1-2-35	2839000	3833000
Stock Interior Towns 1-2-35	765000	2061000
Stock Liverpool 1-2-35	897000	992000
Visible Supply 1-2-35	6394000	8653000
Quantity in sight 1-2-35	6513000	9460000
Quantity out of sight 1-2-35	5437000	7360000

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

Liverpool Wheat opened quiet March 55 1/2, May 58 5/8, July 60 5/8.

Market was inactive in absence of any important transactions with traders adopting waiting attitude.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 7.

Chicago Wheat opened steady with May at 0.94 1/8.

Prices declined on commission house selling and poor outside enquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 7.

Argentine Linseed opened quiet with February at 11.90.

Prices eased on liquidation and foreign selling influenced by discouraging foreign news with price falling to 11.88 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 7.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin £232 3/4 buyers £233 sellers steady) £232 1/2 buyers £232 3/4 sellers steady.

Lead (£10 1/16 buyers to £10 1/16 sellers quiet) £10 1/8 buyers £10 3/16 sellers steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/4 to £30 5/8) £30 1/8 to £30 3/8

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe (2-2 1/2) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon higher (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 1/2 sellers) £17 1/2

Dunlop Jan-Feb (£21 sellers) unquoted

Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8 paid buyers) 6 1/8 paid value.

April-June (6 7/16 paid buyers) 6 5/16 paid value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Jan. (£15 1/8 paid buyers) £15 7/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable).

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 7. 10-30 p m

	Rs	a	p
Wheat May	4	11	0
Linseed May	7	1	9

The tone was steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Steady

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled steady and moderate business was put through. Coals opened firm but eased off due to profit-taking. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent Government paper 91; three and half per cent. Government Paper 97/15/6; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 102/6.

Bank: Allahabad Bank pref. 133; Central Bank of India 19/12; Imperial Bank fully paid 159.

Coals: Aldih 4/11; Banadepore 8/14; Bengal 296/8; Bhulandaraco 10/6; Dooni 8/12; Dhemo Main 12/6; Equitable 39/12; Hurriladih 18/14; Hundulpore 9/12; New Beerbhoom 16/12; New Manbhoom 70/8; North Damuda 3/12; Sendra 16; West Jamuria 18/8.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy. 16/7; Anglo-India 561; Auckland 293; Bally pref. 144/8; Bally ordy. 272; Barangore 226/8; Caledonian 601; Champdany 227; Cheviot 267; Craig 2/10, Do. pref. 81; Clive ordy. 39/12; Dalhousie 460/8; Delta 474; Fort William 416; Gourepore 855; Howrah 65/10; India 564; Kamarhatta 679; Kankinarrah 602; Lansdowne 248; National 29/12; Naihati 564/8; Nudde 24/12; Orient 247; Reliance 48/12; Union 595.

Miscellaneous: Jubbulpore Elec. 13/4; Muttra Elec. 11/12; United Provinces Elec. 164; Bengal Iron 4/12; B. I. Corporation ordy. 2/13; Do. defd. 1/8; Britannia Biscuits 9/8; British Ceylon Corporation ordy. 12; India General Navigation ordy. 123; Tea; Eastern Cachar 12/4.—A. P.

London Stock Exchange

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.

On the Stock Exchange continued fears of pepper crisis, coupled with uncertainties regarding the United States gold clause case, further restricted business, but with the recent liquidations showing signs abatement a rather better undertone was noticable around nd.

All commodities were influenced by uncertainties regarding the pepper commitments to be met to-morrow.

Wall Street opened steady but trading was restricted owing to the gold clause uncertainties.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 7.

London Stock Exchange remained inactive owing to lack of enquiry.

Giltedged securities were in better request three and a half was quoted at 298 1/2 i.e. five shilling lower than previous closing.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.88 3/8 and then slight improved to 4.88 7/16 subsequently on lack of support rate fell to 4.88 1/16.

France opened at 74.43 and then moved back to 74.40 eventually on selling pressure it declined to 74.25.

COTTON BROKER DIES IN EXCHANGE

Complains Of Pain In Region Of Heart Before Expiring

The Cotton Brokers' Association at Marwari Bazar was closed to-day as a mark of respect to the death of Mr. Chandanram, representative of Messrs. Kishnaprasad and Co., Cotton Brokers. It appears Mr. Chandanram was hale and hearty when he went to the exchange. After the bazar opened, Mr. Chandanram actively took part in the negotiations. He complained of pain in the region of the heart to some friends and dropped down dead in the exchange.

The police were informed and the body removed to the morgue where an inquest will be held by the Coroner.

The deceased was about 50 years old.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.

S.S. New Orleans; Captain J. Mockrish; Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd.; from Ports New York via Karachi; S.S. Narvana; Captain A. Piller; Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; from Ports Surabaya via Mangalore; S.S. Jalavijaya; Captain J. P. Bhandara; Agents Scindia S. N. Co., Ltd.; from Ports Calcutta via Colombo; S.S. Stowriken; Captain K. Leed; Agents Scindia S. N. Co., Ltd.; from Ports Rangoon via Colombo.

DEPARTURE

S.S. Hilda; Captain A. Cattarine Agents Lloyd Triestino; to Ports Batavia; S.S. Dogra; Captain B. E. Brewin; Agents Turner Morrison and Co.; to Ports Rangoon via Colombo; S.S. Carthage; Captain H. M. Jack; Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., to Ports Kobe via Colombo; S.S. Vasna; Captain J. Rowe; Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; to Ports Basra via Karachi.

LOADING

S.S. Varsova for Persian Gulf via Karachi; S.S. Naldera for Europe Ports; S.S. Skuld for Australian Ports via Colombo; S.S. City of Venice for Liverpool; via Karachi.

RIGHT OF ADOPTION

Opposition To Proposed Amendment Of Bill

GUJERATI WOMEN'S VIEWS

The Joint Secretary of the Gujarat Hindu Stree Mandal has forwarded a communique to the Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, in the course of which it is stated:—

With reference to the proposed bill to amend the law of adoption by Hindu widows our Mandal submits its views as follows:—

That in the first instance, our Mandal is strongly opposed to the principles of the Bill, and is at a loss to understand, why such a bill should be at all introduced in the Council at the present stage of the evolution of the Hindu society.

The Hinghest Court of Appeal viz.: the Privy Council, has now laid down the law that a widow in a joint family has the right to adopt a son even in the absence of the authority of her husband, or the consent of the co-parceners after considering all the relevant authorities, and there is no reason why that law should be now changed by the proposed legislation as it is neither opposed to authority nor reason.

It strongly urges the necessity of guarding the Hindu widows, rights in these days of general advancement. It is undisputed that the widow of a separated Hindu can adopt without her husband's authority and without the consent of the kinsman. It is also undisputed that the husband can adopt even though he is a member of a joint family without the consent of the co-parceners, and now by the decision of the Privy Council a widow of a joint Hindu family can also adopt without the authority of the husband and the consent of the co-parceners. Our Mandal is of the opinion that is just in the fitness of the things looking to the progress made by women in general in all directions.

Our Mandal does not understand why any distinction should now be observed between a widow of a separate family and that of a joint family distinction put in their way the amelioration by such proposed legislatures. Our Mandal thinks that the time has now come to accede such rights to women, if the Privy Council had not come to their rescue.

MEANS NOTHING.

The statements of objects and reasons for the proposed bill as stated when analysed properly means nothing. It is said that the adoption by a widow in a joint family will result in bringing a stranger in a joint family without their consent, but the husband would have himself adopted and brought a stranger in the family. He could have also given his authority to his widow to adpot and she could have adopted and brought a stranger in the family against the wishes of the co-parceners. According to the Bombay view of the law the permission of the husband is to be presumed, unless he has forbidden adoption. It does not therefore stand to reason that a widow in a joint family should not exercise the power of adoption simply because a stranger would be brought in the family.

RIGHT OF ADOPTION.

It is also that the adoption by a widow would result in disruption of the joint family. If such a result does not ensue, when a stranger is brought into the family by adoption by the husband, or by a widow with the husband's authority, it is difficult to see, how the adoption by a widow without the husband's authority, will result in the disruption of the joint family. Besides if the widow adopts the son of another member of the family, he could not be a stranger brought in the family. On the other hand, if the adopted son, is a man of exceptional ability he will be a source of strength rather than weakness to the joint family.

It is also said that the adoption by a widow without the authority of her husband would adversely affect the interests of other co-parceners. The shares of other co-parceners will not be lessened by the adoption. They would be deprived of the augmentation of their shares, in virtue of the right of survivorship in the absence of adoption by the widow. They might also be disappointed in their expectation of succeeding by inheritance to the self acquired property of the husband of the widow in the absence of an adoption by her. They do not lose an iota by virtue of the adoption by this widow, but loose the benefit or chance of succession they would otherwise have obtained.

Our Mandal further urges, that the right of adoption by a widow in a joint family will greatly improve her status and position in the joint family and will have a deterrent effect on the proclivities of the other members of the joint Hindu family, and she would certainly receive a better treatment from them.

NEW DELHI.—The Maharaja Kumar of Vizianagram received an injury in his right foot while playing in the Roshanara Cricket Tournament. The X-Ray examination shows that there is fracture in his foot. He is under the treatment of Major Aspinall and is making satisfactory progress.

WIMCO FACTORY DEADLOCK

Workers Out For Honourable Settlement, But Management Insist On Resumption Before Discussion Of Wage-Cuts Which Led To Strike

Mr. S. V. Parulekar writes:—

Three weeks have elapsed since the workers of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath went on strike, and the workers are still holding out, in spite of many and serious disadvantages under which they have been forced to fight for their bread. It will be readily conceded that a strike means to the workers privations and misery, in their most acute form which might, at its worst, mean in the case of an employer a little loss which does not even most remotely affect his routine mode of luxurious life. The workers, naturally, therefore, are prone to snatch at the earliest opportunity to settle the strike and will never be disposed to prolong the strike a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. The employers, on the other hand, are interested in prolonging the strike, since surrender on the part of the workers means more profits. These observations will suffice to dispel all misconceptions which are being cleverly sought to be created regarding the attitude of the workers towards the settlement of the dispute.

The employers have in their armoury various kinds of weapons for defeating the purpose of the strike. Some of them are of the crudest type, while others are refined. Though the method employed by the management of the Western India Match Factory belongs to the latter category, it is not on that account less deadly in its effects. The management have very shrewdly shown its willingness to concede all the minor demands, but insist that the workers should resume work before they can discuss the question of wage-cut which mainly compelled the workers to resort to strike. It is a matter of common knowledge that it is only when the workers go on strike that they can give free expression to all the innumerable hardships and grievances about which they dare not complain for fear of losing their jobs while working. The attitude of the management is to be judged by what they have conceded, and not by the consideration of the number of demands that they have conceded.

STORY OF THE WAGE-CUT.

When the profits in the match manufacturing industry were seriously affected by the world trade depression, the management had persuaded the workers to agree to get their burden transferred to their shoulders by accepting a wage-cut of 10 per cent. on the plea that it would enable them to tide over the most difficult days of trade depression. The workers were then assured that the cut would be only a temporary one. But instead of the cut being restored as soon as trade depression had passed away, the workers were painfully surprised to find that the management transformed it into a permanent one. The imposition of excise duty served them as an excuse to make the cut permanent. The management wants the workers to believe that the cut of 10 per cent. which was enough to save the industry from wreckage in the worst period of trade depression is equally indispensable, even when normal times have returned.

EXCISE DUTY AND AFTER

Even the management would not maintain quite seriously that the rate of profit in the industry has been affected by the excise duty. The burden of the excise duty has been transferred to the shoulders of the consumers, no sooner than it was imposed on the industry. The imposition of the excise duty created a temporary deadlock in the industry. The factories remained closed by way of demonstration against the excise duty, for several months. The workers were turned out of employment and starved. When the factories were reopened the management dictated their terms. The workers had no other alternative but to submit in order to save themselves and their families from annihilation. The management agreed to re-engage workers only on a scale of wages which was very much lower than the rates inclusive of 10 per cent. cut.

IN NAME RATIONALISATION.

A close study of the wage-sheet shows that the cut caries between 3 per cent. and 63 per cent. (excluding the 10 per cent. cut). The management have reduced piece rates. They have resorted to speed up which has resulted in intensifying labour. They have rationalized. The wages of a worker whose average daily earnings while working on one machine were Rs. 1-14-0 have been reduced to Rs. 1-7-0 though working on two machines. The number of workers whose earnings have not been reduced forms a negligible portion of a total number of workers.

In the earlier stages of negotiations, the management maintained that they had done nothing beyond standardizing the wages of the various classes of workers. Really this is a new definition of standardization of wages. The management expect that the workers should thankfully accept the wage cuts and be satisfied with starvation wages owing to the charm of the word's "standardization."

The workers are holding out bravely and carrying on their struggle for bread peacefully. The employers are banking on the possibility of the workers surrendering unconditionally through sheer starvation.

KUMARAPPA EXPLAINS

Various Classes Of A.I.V.I. Association Membership

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 7.

Mr. Kumarappa, Secretary of the A.I.V.I.A. in the course of an interview to the Associated Press explained the various classes of membership of the Association.

WHO IS A MEMBER.

One who subscribes to the pledge prescribed and is recommended by a Board Member and whose admission is approved by the Board becomes an ordinary member. An ordinary member is expected to give individual service, not necessarily all his time, but certainly his best thought and talents for the welfare of villages. He may have his own occupation, while at the same time rendering some tangible service to the Association by carrying out its object.

An agent, on the other hand, in addition to being a member, is one selected to work without pay in the area chosen by him, small or large, according to his capacity. He will be chosen by the Board because of his knowledge of the area in which he is chosen to work and his organising ability and influence. No limit of time that he should give the association is set but as far as possible he should not have other calls upon his energies which will lower the quality of his service he may render the villages.

AGENT'S POWERS.

From this it is clear the agent should have certain organising powers which an ordinary member need not possess. Agency rules govern his rights and duties. In addition to membership pledge, the agent signs a declaration promising to abide by the rules. Under the rules the agent is to raise the necessary funds for his work without expecting any financial aid from the Central Office. Each agent is also to plan his own scheme of work in addition to the programme issued by the Board of Management from time to time. The initiative rests almost completely with the agent, subject only to the supervision and inspection of the Central Office.

HONORARY AND PAID WORKERS

Honorary workers have to be accepted by a Board member or Agent. Paid whole time workers are to be chosen by the Board, but even if appointed by the Agents who may pay out of their funds, such appointment is subject to confirmation of the Board.

ASSOCIATES.

Associates are those donors who sympathise with the Association's objects. Their sympathy should be practical which means that they should practice the ideals of the Association in their own person.—A. P.

RELIEF TO FARMERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAYAJIGANJ, February 7.

The Baroda Government has passed orders regarding the appointment of Committees in districts for starting work in affected areas, for employing labour till the next cultivation begins and for affording relief to the peasants affected by cold wave. The Committees are to see that sufficient work is afforded to the populace.

Orders have also been passed regarding free water supply for irrigation purposes to the farmers for raising distress crops over the land affected and officers will be appointed to look to the equitable distribution of water.

Another order allows use of Wadhwan Tank free to the farmers of Dabhoi Taluka and similar concessions have been given to the Sawli Taluka.

Tata Powers Shoot Up

Professional Bears Cover Short Sales

Steel Shares Barely Steady

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only and during this small session, Tata Power shares recorded a big rise of Rs. 70 and crossed the Rs. 1700 limit.

Professional Bears who were carrying unprotected short sales were forced to cover at advancing rates. Bulls firmly held their holdings and in the absence of any selling prices advanced.

The market is becoming risky and Bears are now getting out seeing no hopes of any material decline. Thus when the urgent short interest will be covered up, the technical position of the market will be weak as in the absence of sales, there will be no sustaining factor. The market is highly manipulated and with accumulation of huge profits on low-price purchases, bulls are showing confidence.

Tata Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range and other industrial shares were also quiet with a limited business. Tata Steel Dfds. moved within a narrow range of Rs. 10 and the tone was barely steady.

The Share Bazar will remain closed for the settlement and will re-open on Tuesday, the 12th February.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Feb. 7.

100 Ahm. Ad.	313 12
500 Bom. Cotton	72 8
250 Bombay Dyeing	987 8
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	330 0
100 Central India	410 0
100 Colaba	168 2
100 Cooria	115 0
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	0 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	395 0
1 E D Sassoon	9-5-0
100 Finlay	138 4
100 Gokak	236 4
1000 Hindustan	1,885 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 7

Bombay Dyeing 986 993 987 988 990 987/8
Century 332 327 330 331 330
Central India 401 410 406 411 410
Colaba 168
Kohinoor 238 241 242 242/12
New Great 223 220/10
Simplex 107 108 107/8
Swadeshi 267 266 268 271/4
Bundi 40 40/4 46/2
Indian Cement 416 421 418 426 4
Tata Steel Deferred 720 730 721 725 720 725
Tata Steel Ordinary 150 151 153/8 152 153 152/8 153/4 153/8
Bombay Burma 413 416
Tata Hydro 183 181/14 182/8
Andhra 1812 1815 1805 1795 1810
Tata Power 1610 1682 1677 1702 1712
Tram 172/8

100 Indore	103 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatav	86 4
100 Kohinoor	243 12
250 Laxmi	305 0
100 Meghavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1420 0
250 Model	73 12
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	220 10
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	332 8
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
50 Simplex	107 8
100 Swadeshi	271 4
100 Swan	85 10
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1535 0
1000 Western	982 8
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	107 12
25-50 Central Bank	40 8
500 Imperial Bank	1,595 0
125-500 Imp. Cont.	398 12
50-100 India	121 0
5 Union	5 13
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	40 2
70 Gwalior	127 8
160 Indian	426 4
40 Katni Def.	1385 0
100 Katni Ord. X.D.	392 8
75 Okha	215 0
10 Punjab	27 6
100 Shahabad	388 12
70 United	80 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 10
15-75 New India	47 8
200 Oriental	4625 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old X.D.	167 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1,810 0
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram.	172 8
100 Bom. Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	13 6
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	181 4
100 Tata Hydro	182 8
1000 Tata Power	1,710 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	866 4
100 Amr. Patty	122 8
100 C Province	88 12
100 Dhond Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	72 0
100 Mandra Bhon	94 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay Feb 7

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 98
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/7

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore 110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/2
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4
5 per cent 1939/44 107/14
5 per cent 1940/43 109/2
5 per cent 1935 101/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/8
4 per cent M. Deb 1974 103
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I 1937 108

Note: There was not much business in the securities market and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 6

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £90 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £98 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £117
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £106 3/4
2 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £82 1/4

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Feb 6

March 54.30 plus 05
May 54.25—25
July 54.65—15

100 Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	781 4
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	39 8
30 Tata Steel Defd.	725 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	153 8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	215 0
50 Belapur Sugar	188 12
250 Bombay Steam	317 8
125 Bombay Burma	416 4
15 Bombay Burma Contry	127 8
8sh. British B. Petrol	4 1
50 Bombay Telephone	118 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	161 4
100 Ind Radio Def	565
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	515 0
1000 Port Canning	615 0
15 Scindia	13 9
30 Tata Construction	89 8
25 Tata Oil	24 4
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1367 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7 p.c Bombay Tram.	83 0
5 p.c. Central India	527 8
7 p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st.	182 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 0
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
7 p.c Vishnu	660 0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 7

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Feb
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/16 Ready
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274
Banks selling T T 272
Banks buying T T 269 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 558
Banks buying D D 568
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 119 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 97 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 3/8 6th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 3/8 7th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 7th instant
Java/London 7.23 1/2 6th instant
London/Paris 74.40 6th instant
London/Belgium 21.03 1/2 6th instant
London/Switzerland 15.16 1/2 6th instant
London/Italy 57.68 6th instant
London/Berlin 12.28 6th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 6th instant
London/New York 4.88 5/16 6th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.26 1/2 6th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-2-1 1/2 5th instant £7-1-10 1/2 6th instant
Silver London Ready 24 7/16 5th instant 24 5/16 6th instant
Silver London Forward 24 9/16 5th instant 24 7/16 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 54 1/16 5th instant 53 7/8 6th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3/8 per cent 5th instant 3/8 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 5th instant 1/2 per cent 6th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 3 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 6

Broach A/M opening 255 1/2; highest 257 3/4; lowest 252 3/4; closing 253
Broach J/A opening 254; highest 254 1/4; lowest 251; closing 251
Oomra March opening 230; highest 230; lowest 227; closing 227
Oomra May opening 228; highest 228; lowest 225 1/2; closing 225 1/2
Bengal March opening 155 1/2; highest 155 1/2; lowest 151; closing 151
Bengal May opening 157; highest 157; lowest 152; closing 152 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (21-3-35) Rs. 18
Tejimandi for Broach settlement (21-2-35) Rs. 9 1/2

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 7th day of February 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality.
Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1934-35
10-30 Rs. 254/12
12-30 Rs. 256/4
2-30 Rs. 257/4
4-30 Rs. 257/4
April-May
Highest 258/4
Lowest 254/8

Transactions in July-August Vaida 1935 will commence from to-morrow the 8th February 1935 at 9 a.m. (B.T.)

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb 6

Spot silver prices were reduced to day 1/8 cents to 53 3/4 cents.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb 7

The local silver market ruled very steady to-day on improved buying influenced by better Shanghai advices There was a marked absence of any selling and prices rallied to Rs. 61/8 for the near position. The technical position of the market is good and we believe present prices safe to buy. The gold market was very steady but the turnover was small.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	61 5 0
1st settlement	61 8 0
2nd settlement	66 10 0
Ready gold	34 15 3
1st settlement	34 15 9
2nd settlement	35 0 6

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 5th February 17,529 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 892,332 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 869,015 bales
Increase 23,317 bales

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 6

February 11.90—06
March 11.94—08
April 12.06—05

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 6

March 55 5/8 —1/4d
May 58 1/2—1/2d
July 60 5/8—3/8d

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 7

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local forward market opened to-day at Rs. 253/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 252/8 on liquidation but later prices improved to Rs. 253.

At this time an operator dropped down on the floor of the trading ring and immediately died, so trading was suspended.

Broach A/M 253
Broach J/A 251
Oomra March 227
Oomra May 225/4
Bengal March 151
Bengal May 152/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 7.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	GF	Good
M. G. Bengal:—					
U. P.	... 161	157	154	151	
Panjab	... 161	157	154	151	
Rajputana	... 161	157	154	151	
Oomra No. 3	239	236	233	229	...
C. P. No. 1	255	252	249	245	...
C. P. No. 2	246	243	240	236	...

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

102 Osman Suleman Chopda Bhav Bhav
100 Langli and Co. Chopda 4 1/2 off
63 Oshman Suleman Dhulia Bhav Bhav
129 Cotton Agent Khamgaon 6 on
89 N. Rajaram Yeotmal 245
50 Narshi Nagshi Bengal 13 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 7

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	171
Bengal Fine	...	162
Bengal F G	...	158
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	161
Sindh-Punjab F G	...	157
Wardha-Hingt	...	251
Nagpur/Savner	...	253
Pundhurna	...	240
Yeotmal	...	239
Arvi	...	239
Ellichpur	...	237
Amraoti-Berar	...	233
Khamgaon	...	235/37
Mulkapur	...	232/34
Khandesh	209	229/31
Jalna/Sailu	...	229/31
Burwah/Sanavad	...	239
Broach Fine	258	...
Punjab/American	...	301
Punjab/American mix	...	276
Cambodia	326/321	...
Miraj/Sangli	251/266	...
Coompta Good	266/276	...
Bagalkot	248	...
Kampala	398	...
Busoga	396	...
Jinja	394	...

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Out of a total of 89822 shares for delivery in February settlement account through the clearing House of the Stock Exchange, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	764
Alcock	265
Bundi	14580
Belapur	3530
Bombay Burma	647
Bombay Steamer	68
Bombay Telephone	2345
Century	1268
Colaba	1361
Dyeing	1249
Gokak	1410
Indian Cement	1194
Indian Bleaching	275
Kohinoor	1980
Katni Cement	635
Mysore	70
New Great	927
Nagpur	1284
Phoenix	33
Punjab Cement	11030
Shahabad	1067
Shivrajpur	4550
Swadeshi	948
Simplex	1784
Tata Const.	2295
Tata Steel Ordinary	21465
Tata Steel Deferred	4274
Tata Hydro	2584
Tata Power	983
Tram	5060

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	2,243	121,985
Central India	927	32,841
Barsi and Nagar	1,780	54,591
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,041	18,272
Berar	6,328	156,775
Central Provinces	2404	32,890
Total Oomras	14,723	417,354
Dholera	1,222	78,571
N.-W. Provinces	352	23,149
Rajputana	84	9,007
Sind-Punjab	2,587	191,112
Broach	305	9,388
Coompta and Dharwar	264	28,328
Westerns-Northerns	117	20,720
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	543	28,276
Persian	...	2,188
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	1,278	99,805
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	21,475	913,807

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 31st Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,095	149,766
Japan and China	7,570	395,608
Coast Ports	...	9,096
Up-country by Rail	...	82,402
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	35,926
Total	8,665	672,798

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 6

May 0.94 3/8—1/4c
July 0.87 3/4—1 1/8c
September 0.86 5/8—3/8c

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 6

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

New York Stock Exchange:—Steady
New York Call Rate 1 per cent.

Anaconda	10
U S Steel	35 1/8
General Motors	50
Int Nickel	22 3/8
City Bank	21 1/4
Chase Bank	24 1/4
Socony	13 1/2
N Y Central	16
W U Telegraph	28 1/4
Total business	3/4 million
Silver Ready	53 3/4
Call Loan London	1/4 per cent
T T London on New York	4.88 5/8
T T N Y/Paris	6.56 1/8
	Dollars
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent Pf	17
Elec Bond Common	6 1/2
Elec Bond dol 5 Pfd	37
Elec Bond 6 per cent Pfd	41
Columbia Gas	7
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd 'A'	58
United Corporation	2 1/2
American Tel and Tel	103
Western Union Telgm	28 1/4
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	41
New York Central	16
Baltimore and Ohio	10
Erie R R	10
Pennsylvania R R	20
Union Pacific R R	96
Great North Pfd	13
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	29
Amer Tobacco B	83
Dupont de Nemours	92
Radio Pref B	39
U S States Rubber	13
N Y N H Hartford R R	10
Remington Rand	9
Canadian Pacific	13
Studebaker	1
Amer Water Works and Elec	55
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co	16
Edward G Budd Mfg Co.	4
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	3
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	3
Montgomery Ward and Co Inc	25
United Light and Power Co 'A'	1 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	29
United States Steel	35 1/4
American Smelting	33
Noranda Mines	32
Int Nickel of Canada	22 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	10
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco	40
Int Harvestor	39
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	29
General Motors	30
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	22
St Oil of N J	39
Phillips Petrol	14
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	13 1/2
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	13
Eaton Mfg	18
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	325
Celanese Corporation of Amer	99
General Foods	34
National Dairy	16
Goodyear Tyre	21
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co	16
American Locomotive Co	17
Continental Oil Company	17
B F Goodrich Company	9
Int Tel and Tel Corporation	8
St. Regis Paper Company	1 1/2

Market uncertain with downward tendency.

U S Steel Co. working 47 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool/New York May 129 at Cross Rate 4.88 5/8
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 252 Liverpool May 1935 6.70 Rs. 39 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 252 New York May 12.34 Rs. 27 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.88 5/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 7.

	Cwts.
Wheat	6,207
Linseed	3,697
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	19
Gingellyseed	417
Poppyseed	13
Groundnuts	14,390
Castorseed	3,947
Rice	11,805
Myrabollams	4,637
Cottonseed	15,968
Gram	1,723
Joowar	319
Barley	1,631
Bajree	3,521
	Tons.
Coal	1,239

SEEDS

London, Feb. 6.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton feb. sellers £9/5/0
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/15/0.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton eb./Mar. sellers £12/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Continent C.I.F ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £13/10/0.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton eb. sellers £12/15/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 6

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Feb./Mar sellers 20/6
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 20/10-1/2.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels eb./Mar. sellers 23/3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F.
Calcutta per cwt. unchanged.
Bombay per cwt, „
Karachi per cwt. „

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION IN COTTON

Operators Silent Awaiting Clearer Situation

LIVERPOOL EASY ON BOMBAY SELLING

Narrow Trading Markets

Bombay, Feb. 7.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting a waiting attitude.

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with May 12.37 which was the highest level. There was scattered long liquidation which in the absence of any important buying resulted in a decline of 8 points. The market was quiet and closed unchanged to 5 points down. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.50c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 12.50c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points on Wednesday with May 6.72. There was some trade and Alexandria buying which met Bombay and straddle selling. Later on there was local liquidation on disappointing Bombay advices and hedge-selling with trade calling and short covering near the close. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 7.04d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged with March 5.95, May 5.96 and July 5.97.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered business in this section and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed unchanged to one point up and spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.85. Uppers futures were barely steady and closed unchanged but spot cotton prices improved one point at 7.75d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was scattered buying which imported steadiness. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 7 to 6 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York May highest 12.37—02 (10 a.m.)
Lowest 12.31—08 (2-28 p.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.74 plus 02 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.70—02 (3-57 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York:—

On small trading in dry goods trade. Spot market quiet.
No new features.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, their Liverpool friends dated 6-2-35.

Cotton: Still prefer purchase for quick turn but rather bearish in the long run.

Rubber: Gold Clause and nervousness Mincing Lane holding market back with clearer views; expect sharp advance.

Copper: Renewal distressed liquidation shaded prices; think about finished.

Wheat: Eased on old bulls liquidating but first hands actual indifferent sellers.

Rubber J/Sep 6 7/16 1/2
Oct/Dec 6 9/16 5/8
Copper £27-7-6
Wheat May 4/10 1/2

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received Telegraphic advice from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company as follows:

Cotton and security markets completely dull traders awaiting court decision. Increase in American exports of cotton expected from now on.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 6

March 1935..	12.31—02
May 1935 ..	12.34—05
July 1935 ..	12.33—04
October 1935	12.28
December 1935	12.34—02
Middling Spot	12.50—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 6.

March 1935..	12.29—04
May 1935 ..	12.35—04
Middling Spot	12.50—04

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 6

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.31
May 1935	12.37
July 1935	12.36
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.29
May 1935	12.35
July 1935	12.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 6.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 6,

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
February 1935	..	6.79
March 1935 ..	6.80	6.77
April 1935 ..	..	6.74
May 1935 ..	6.74	6.72
June 1935 ..	..	6.69
July 1935 ..	..	6.67
August 1935	..	6.64
September 1935	..	6.59
October 1935	..	6.56
November 1935	..	6.54
December 1935	..	6.54
January 1936	..	6.63
Middling Spot	..	7.04—03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 6

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
March 1935	8.51
May 1935	8.48
July 1935	8.45
October 1935	8.40
November 1935	8.40
January 1936	8.41
F.G.F. Spot	8.85

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.88
Fine (Good Staple)	6.03
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.18
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.91
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	6.06
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.21
BENGAL —	
Good	3.99
Fine	4.09
Superfine	4.19
SCINDE —	
Good	4.09
Fine	4.23
Superfine	4.29

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 6.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	90-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98-3/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	116-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	91-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	111-1/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	108-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	120-1/2
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	118-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	133-1/4
National Bank of India ..	44-7/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 6.

Silver—Market steady

Spot	24-5/16
Forward ..	24-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/1/10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb. 6

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 6.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.23
Amsterdam	7.26 1/4
Brussels	21.03-1/2
Madrid	35.91
Milan	57.68
Berne	15.16-1/2
Paris	74.40
Prague	117.50
T.T.London on New York Closing rate	4.88-5/16

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 6

	£
Copper Brazilen	40-1/4
Yellow Metal	33-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	232-1/2

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Feb. sellers 19/9.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug sellers 21/0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 6

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-3/16.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1935

MEDICOS PUT UP CASE FOR NATIONALS

Urge Govt. Of India To Fight Alien Menace To Profession

The Bombay Medical Council at its meeting on Thursday considered the reply received from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay on the question of restricting the practice of medicine and dentistry to the Nationals of India.

The Secretary in his letter stated that it was a question "affecting the whole of India and therefore, it should be more appropriately considered by the Government of India and the Medical Council of India".

The Council after some discussion on the subject decided to approach the Government of India Medical Council on the matter.

It was Capt. Thornton who first took the initiative in the matter. In his letter to the All-India Medical Council, he stated that in 1933 some unregistered German doctors had "dumped" themselves in Bombay "to the great detriment of an already grossly overcrowded profession". He further stated that more of these "unregistered aliens" were arriving and would soon swamp the country, if legislation on the lines of the French Armbouster Law was not enacted.

A largely attended meeting of the Medical and Dental practitioners of Bombay held at the Blavatsky Lodge on March 18, 1934 passed resolutions urging on the Government of India and the Central Legislature the need of passing an Act to control the practice of medicine and dentistry to the Nationals of India on the lines laid down in the laws of all civilized countries."

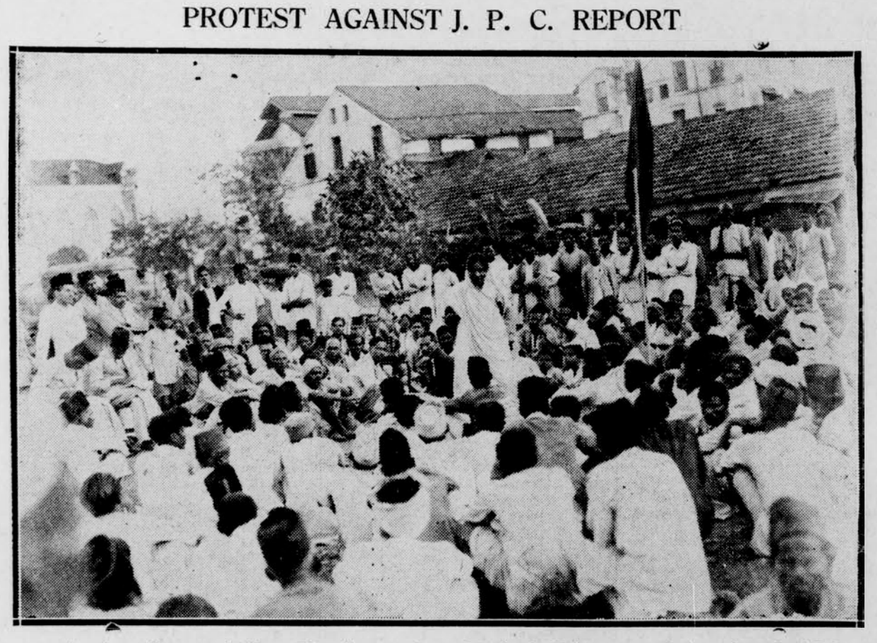
These questions were considered by the Bombay Medical Council on September 3, 1934 and the suggestions were forwarded to the Secretary to the Bombay Government on September 25, 1934.

And the Secretary in his reply asked the Council to refer the matter to the Central Government.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Council took up the business of the election of the Executive Committee. The following were elected: Dr. D'Monte; Dr. Rajabally Patel; Dr. Mangaldas Mehta; the Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Nassarvanji Choksi; Col. Sir J. N. Duggan; and Lt. Col. Spackmunn, Major-General H. R. Nutt was elected President.

PROTEST AGAINST J. P. C. REPORT



A workers' meeting was held on Thursday evening at Lalbagh Maidan to protest against the J.P.C. Report. Miss Maniben Kara is seen addressing the gathering.

ECSTATIC ART OF ISLAM

Dr. Cohn Weiner Traces Evolution Through Centuries

BACKGROUND OF RELIGIOUS INSPIRATION

In inaugurating the first of a series of lectures on "Islamic Art and Architecture" under the auspices of the Bombay University in the University Buildings, on Thursday evening, Dr. Cohn Weiner Observed that Islamic Art was the most ecstatic and made up for the lack of scultpure and painting by creating an ornamental art which had no equal in the world. Moulvi M. G. Hamidaday presided.

RELIGIOUS INSPIRATION

"Islamic art was not created by one nation", continued the lecturer "but by a religion which was and is to-day the faith of many nations in many parts of the world." The vigour and energy of the Islamic Movement were perhaps the most tremendous the world's history had ever seen. Countries and empires, the most civilized and populated of the world, crashed down before it in an amazingly short time.

EVOLVING ART

As for culture, the Mohammedans had to evolve one; so in art in the first Islamic century there was no Islamic style in existence. But a determined artistic tendency could be recognised. The chief problem in those days was how to build mosques.

A typical mosque of early Islamic days could hardly be called as a building. It was mainly a square open court yard, the four sides of which were bordered by arcades covered with flat roofs.

EGYPT AND SPAIN

The lecturer traced the styles of the buildings in Islamic countries. Illustrating his lecture by means of magic lantern slides, he showed the famous dome of the Rock at Jerusalem, the mosque at Damascus which was at first a church where marvellous mosaics were discovered. The leading countries in Western Islamic arts, he said, were Egypt and Spain.

The Islamic Religious Law did not allow representations of any human beings or animals. So painting and sculpture did not develop. All the suppressed sensualism, all the imagination which was not allowed to express itself in images, flowed into ornamentation.

NO STREAK OF LOGIC

There was not a streak of structural logic in Islamic arts and it was as much a product of unrestrained and unruly imagination as the "Arabian Nights."

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN BHOPAL

Wonderful Progress Made Within A Year

BHOPAL, Feb. 6.

According to the report of the Harijan Uplift Committee of the Bhopal State, the Committee, under the auspices of its Honorary Secretary, Mr. Damrulal Jain, has made a wonderful progress within a year.

The Committee was able to rescue five Harijan women from the clutches of 'goondas'; starting a new primary school in a village for educating the Harijan boys and girls and helping the Harijans in several other ways by distributing clothes among them and improving the sanitary and lighting conditions of their quarters.

The Government of Bhopal State also lent their support to the Committee and allowed its members to get their Committee affiliated with the Central Committee of the All-India Harijan Seva Sangh.—United Press.

VILLAGERS KILL TIGER IN FIGHT

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 7.

The report of an encounter with a tiger, resulting in the death of the animal has reached here from Bhelsa.

It appears from the account that two villagers, while busy in cutting grass on the borders of a forest near the village Marhi, were attacked by a full grown tiger. The grass cutters fought with the beast and after a desperate struggle killed it with their scythes.—United Press.

PESHAWAR.—The Budget Session of the Frontier Council commences on 5th March and lasts till the 27th. The programme for the session shows that the budget will be presented on the opening day and general discussion will be held on 8th and 9th while voting on the budget demands will take place on 15th, 21st and 22nd.

PERPETUATION OF BRITISH DOMINATION

Workers Condemn J. P. C. Reforms

A mass meeting of workers was held at Naigaum under the auspices of the A.I.T.U.C. in celebration of the "Labour Week" to oppose the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar was in the chair.

The president made it clear that they wanted not merely to reject the Report but to positively assert their right of self determination.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas moving the main resolution pointed out that the Report manifestly stood for the perpetuation of British domination in India. As such he appealed to the workers to oppose the Report and to assert their right of framing a constitution for themselves. This he contended was the only way to develop their political struggle.

Mr. Narayanswami, speaking on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party, said that the idea of the opposition to the new Reforms was to intensify the struggle for freedom. He asserted that the future constitution which India would accept would be framed by the Indian people themselves.

Mr. Zulmiram Chaudhry and Mr. Pawaskar supported the resolution which was declared unanimously carried.

Ghorapdeo Meeting Rejects J. P. C. Scheme

A well attended public meeting was held at Ghorapdeo, Byculla, on Thursday night under the auspices of the "E" Ward District Congress Committee. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan presided. At the outset he said that the meeting was convened in response to the instruction of the Congress Working Committee to hold such meetings throughout the country to demonstrate the people's soldarity in rejecting the J.P.C. proposals.

Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim who moved the resolution explained to the audience how the proposals in that report sought to perpeluate British dominating and strengthen the forces of reaction. The report did not provide any safeguards in the interests of the masses. The speaker then explained what the starving millions wanted. While rejecting the J.P.C. report they were raising the standard of struggle for freedom from all exploitation.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamj said that the people had rejected the report. Not only that, they challenged the right of the British Parliament to frame a Constitution for India. But in spite all their rejection and challenge the new Constitution would be impassed on the country. The demand for Complete Independence was the demand of the masses. He exhorted them to strengthen organise themselves and keep ready to march forward for the winning of power.

Mr. Jadhav supported the resolution. He said that all important organisations, including those of the working class in India, had joined the demonstration against the J.P.C. report.

After further support the resolution was unanimously passed and the meeting terminated.

DEVELOP AND DEEPEN STRUGGLE

Constituent Assembly Can Alone Frame Constitution

Under the auspices of "F" Ward District Congress Committee a well attended public meeting was held on the Lal Maidan at Lal Baug on Thursday evening. The "Friends Union" and Trade Union organisations also joined to reject the J. P. C. Report.

Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi who presided, in the course of a brief speech explained the object of the Congress Working Committee in instructing the nation to hold meetings in all parts of the country to reject the J. P. C. proposals for constitutional reforms.

Mr. Kubal moved the resolution which he explained to the audience. He denounced the J. P. C. report as anti-national.

Mr. Poddar, a Labour worker, seconding the resolution exhorted the workers to organise themselves.

DEEPEN STRUGGLE.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami supporting the resolution drew particular attention to that part of the resolution in which it was stated that the J. P. C. scheme was "conceived in the spirit of Imperialist domination and economic exploitation". Having acknowledged this fundamental basis of the J. P. C. Report, it was now the duty of the National Congress to so organise the country as to develop and deepen the struggle for the winning of power for the masses. By rejecting the J.P.C. Report they were asserting their inalienable right to self-determination.

Concluding he declared that the only authority that was competent to frame a constitution for the country was the National Constituent Assembly which acknowledged the sovereignty of the people.

Messrs Taralkar, Vaidya and others then addressed the meeting.

The resolution was passed unanimously and the meeting terminated.

At Wadala And Parel

Similar meetings under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress were held at Wadala and at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, where the Congress Working Committee's resolution was passed unanimously.

SECRETARY'S REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Bassein Municipality's Decision

A Bassein correspondent writes:—

The Bassein Municipality, in its General Board, held on 26th ultimo, by a majority of 9 to 7 votes, dispensed with the services of the secretary on the grounds of incompetency and unsuitability for his office.

The meeting was held on a requisition signed by three non-Brahmin members and with thumb impressions of two Koli members.

An objection was raised to the effect that there were no specific instances given, and that the Secretary was not called upon to explain his case as required by rule. The objection was over-ruled.

ON DEAF EARS

Mr Pratap asked the members to do justice in the case and give the Secretary an opportunity to defend. He advised the Board not to set a bad precedent and finally warned the Board by citing the example of the Kurla Municipality.

The Secretary had served the Municipality for more than five years. Nothing was said against him till a few months back when three other clerks were dismissed for embezzlement of municipal funds.

AGRICULTURISTS GET RELIEF

Gwalior State Grants Remission Of Over Rs. 12 Lakhs

GWALIOR, Feb. 6.

In order to ameliorate the condition of the poverty-stricken agriculturists of the State, the Government of Gwalior State have granted a remission of Rs. 12,76,000 in the current year's land revenue.

A similar liberal remission, amounting to Rs. 15,12,000 was granted in the last year's revenue.—United Press.

WORKERS MEETING AT FERGUSSON ROAD

Under the auspices of the A.I.T.U.C. and the Congress Socialist Party a mass meeting of the workers will be held to-day (Friday,) at 5-30 p.m. at Furgusson Road to express the opposition of the working class to the J.P.C. Report. Mr. Jhabvalla will preside and Messrs. D. L. Pathak, R. S. Nimbkar Dr. Shetty and Narayanswami will speak.

Calcutta Workers Condemn J. P. C. Report

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

Anti-Constitution Day was observed here under the auspices of Red Trade Union Congress when about 5,000 workers assembled near the Ochterloney Monument at the Maidan.

The meeting passed a resolution condemning the J.P.C. Report as a reactionary measure.

Previous to the meeting, the workers in a processsion paraded through the principal streets.—United Press.

Alterations In Parsi Panchayat Scheme

High Court Over-rules Advocate-General's Objection And Sanctions Agreed Proposals

A question of great interest and importance to the Parsi community of Bombay was decided by Mr. Justice Blackwell on Thursday.

The question related to certain alterations in the present scheme, sanctioned by the late Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar in 1906 under which the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay are elected for life.

In 1931, a majority of the Anjuman Committee whose members number 100 made a requisition to the Trustees to submit to the High Court certain alterations in the scheme for its sanction. Several Parsi Associations were also granted leave by the court to appear at the hearing. Thereafter the parties concerned met together and agreed upon certain alterations, namely, (1) Trustees to be appointed for 10 years instead of for life (2) one of the Trustees might be a woman and (3) the election of the Anjuman Committee which was to take place every seven years, was to be by ballot.

The proposals were now submitted for the Court's sanction on a petition by Sir Cowasji Jehangir and other Trustees.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, for the petitioners, stated that the matter had to be placed before the Advocate-General who opposed the proposal for limiting a trustee's tenure of office to ten years.

ADVOCATE GENERAL ARGUES.

The Advocate-General then argued on the necessity of retaining the present provision of the scheme on this point. He said that the Parsi Panchayat charities were the best managed charities in the whole of India. All the Trustees were generally very rich and there was nothing against their remaining Trustees for life. It was suggested some of them were old. But he thought the older they were, the better, for they had more leisure to attend to the affairs of the Trust funds and properties.

Mr. F. J. Coltman, who appeared for Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin and Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, argued for the change. He said some of the Trustees were so old that they had to be carried to the Board meeting.

Advocate-General—But they are clear in mind.

Mr. Coltman said that since Sir Dinshaw sanctioned the scheme in 1910, the Parsi community had made great progress and the suggested alteration was necessary.

Mr. H. D. Banaji who appeared for Mr. A. K. Munshi and two others, argued that there was an overwhelming concensus of opinion in the community in favour of the change.

After hearing arguments, his lordship overruled the Advocate-General's objection and sanctioned the proposals as embodied in the consent-terms submitted to the court.

Labour Struggle For Inalienable Right

Reject J. P. C. Scheme And Take Up Immediate Programme, Says A. I. T. U. C. Secretary

Mr. D. A. Pathak, Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, writes:—

In the present period of reaction and political apathy that is shrouding the country since the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement and the intensification of repression, the observance of the "Labour Week" inaugurated by the A.I.T.U.C. in order to demonstrate the opposition of the working class to the J.P.C. Report and to express its determination to reject the reforms and fight for independence, brings hope to the masses. The A. I. T. U. C. has unequivocally condemned the J. P. C. Report. No constitution emerging from the British Parliament can make the slightest concession to the Indian masses. On the other hand, by drawing in the Indian capitalists and feudal lords into junior partnership, the exploitation is intensified.

POWER TO THE MASSES.

The right of framing the constitution for India is the inalienable right of the Indian people. A Constituent Assembly of the exploited masses alone can be the competent authority for framing the constitution for a free India. While rejecting the report of the J. P. Committee the working class raises the fundamental issue of self-determination, raises the slogan of "Constituent Assembly" and demands that there should be a complete transfer of political power to the masse.

UNITED FRONT.

To forge sanctions behind the popular demand for self-determination and political power a broad national front of the workers, peasants and the exploited middle-class should be developed. The working class should be in the vanguard in the united front. The united front can develop on the basis of the immediate programme of the working class which in India is also the programme of the overwhelming majority of the people.

WORKERS' PROGRAMME.

This programme is included in the resolution of the A. I. T. U. C. which is being passed at numerous public meetings of the working class.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY SUED

Ex-Engineer's Claim Of Rs. 5,655 And Odds As Damages

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

The Executive Officer's power to dispense with the service of a Municipal Officer under Government orders but without prior sanction of the Municipal Committee was challenged in a civil suit instituted by Mr. B. A. Malak, Ex-Engineer of the Lahore Municipality before the Senior Sub-Judge of Lahore against the Municipal Committee and Rai Bahadur Lala Shankardas Luthra, the Executive Officer of the Municipality claiming Rs. 5,655 and odds damages from the Municipality and praying for an injunction against the Executive Officer for prohibiting him (the plaintiff) to perform his duties as a Municipal Engineer.

The plaintiff was appointed as the Municipal Engineer on six months' probation. He continued to work even after the expiry of the probation, apparently his services being retained till January 1934, when suddenly, he was informed by the Executive Officer that under Government orders his services had been terminated.—United Press.

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT IN RAMPUR

Sequel To Summary Dismissals Of State Servants

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The latest news of the affairs in Rampur State indicates that one Bunneykhan, an old man of sixty has been arrested and sentenced. Another Sabiralikhan has been served one year's ban of exile from Rampur.

More arrests and prosecutions are likely, as also there have been summary dismissals of Rampur men from State services.

These developments are again causing feeling of excitement among the Rampur public.

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